

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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SUZUKI CRITICIZES U.S. PRESSURE ON DEFENSE

OW120823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed displeasure again here Thursday with persistent U.S. Congressional pressures in recent weeks for greater Japanese defense spending. His displeasure was expressed in a meeting of local municipal assemblymen belonging to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Suzuki described the recent U.S. Congressional pressures as "difficult," though he stressed that there is no change in the importance of Japan-U.S. relations and the bilateral security treaty to the Japanese.

The prime minister's displeasure came a day after he reacted sharply to the U.S. Congressmen's moves, saying that Japan is not getting a free ride from the United States in the security field. In his statement on Wednesday before the Diet, Suzuki said that Japan is making a large contribution to the peace and security of the Far East on the basis of the 1960 Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Observers noted Suzuki's unusually sharp reactions on Wednesday and Thursday. They say that increasing tension between Tokyo and Washington over the security problem and U.S. criticism of Japan's continued trade surplus required early coordination of views between Japan and the United States.

In addition to U.S. Congressional pressures, Eugene V. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told newsmen in Washington Tuesday that the United States might deploy cruise missiles and other theater nuclear weapons in Japan and other Asian countries if necessary. Like Prime Minister Suzuki, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa sharply reacted to the Rostow statement Thursday, stressing that the Japanese Government will uphold its three-point antinuclear policy of not producing, not possessing and not introducing nuclear weapons.

Miyazawa's remark before a lower house committee session Thursday morning, the observers said, indicates that the government would not accept the deployment of theater nuclear weapons in Japan even if it was asked to do so by the United States in the future.

TRADE ISSUES DISCUSSED IN SYMPOSIUM WITH EC

## Sakurauchi-Davignon Meeting

OW040623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 4 (KYODO) -- Etienne Davignon, vice president of the European Community (EC) Commission, proposed here Wednesday the establishment of an organization with Japan to maintain close contacts between the EC and this country, sources said. The sources said Davignon made the proposal in a meeting at the Diet (Japanese parliament) with Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Sakurauchi suggested that the proposal be studied by the EC Commission and the Japanese Government, according to the sources.

Davignon arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit to attend a two-day symposium opening Thursday. Davignon is expected to confer with Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry, Thursday.

## Tanaka-Davignon Meeting

OW050351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 5 (KYODO) -- Etienne Davignon, visiting vice president of the European Community (EC) Commission, Thursday asked the Japanese Government to set an import target for manufactures, officials said.



The officials said Davignon, here to attend a two-day symposium that started Thursday, made the request at a meeting with Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry. The EC Commission executive also asked for exports to the EC at a milder pace, and proposed joint emergency development in high-technology fields covering nuclear energy and coal.

Tanaka showed interest in the joint development proposal, saying that this would result in sharing the risk involved, according to the officials. On the imbalance of trade with the EC, the trade minister said Japan has no intention whatever of flooding the Common Market with Japanese products. He said the government was now working on a plan to step up the import of manufactured goods, the officials said.

#### Davignon Symposium Address

OW050839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 5 (KYODO) -- Etienne Davignon, vice president of the European Community (EC) Commission, Thursday reiterated his appeal for Japan to import more manufactured goods and moderate certain exports to correct the widening trade imbalance between Japan and the Common Market. Speaking at a two-day Japan-EC symposium which opened here Thursday, Davignon said such adjustment in Japan's trade structure "is vitally necessary if the underlying problems of our relationship are going to be solved."

"We must, as a matter of urgency, tackle, through our joint effort, the real structural difficulties that exist and which have so far defeated our efforts to achieve a more balanced flow of trade in both directions," the vice president said.

He complained about what he called a big gap in cooperation on both trade and industry between Japan and the Common Market in contrast to closer relationship existing in these areas between Japan and the United States. Davignon termed the situation as dangerous "because it leads us to concentrate on what divides us instead of what we could achieve by working together. And it is particularly dangerous for us, with the contrast between the relatively high growth, full employment and low inflation in Japan on the one hand, and, on the other, the bleak and worsening economic circumstances in the community."

The vice president suggested that Europe and Japan can act together in technologically advanced sectors, such as nuclear fusion, safety and security of reactors in a highly populated area.

Referring to the restructuring of industry now under way in Europe, Davignon said that the community industry "needs to know whether it can count on a sensible moderation in Japanese exports in certain key areas while the process of restructuring is going on."

Davignon said there is a wide scope for Japanese industry to work together with EC industry, whether in third markets, in Japan or in Europe. Recalling the great impetus given in Europe by U.S. firms since the world war, he said Japan can invest in Europe and bring in technological knowhow and management skills which, he said, can have a big part to play in the task of European industrial rejuvenation.

Speaking earlier at the same symposium, Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka said that Japan should play the role of "an engine country" which should endeavor to help the EC bail out from the trilemma -- increasing unemployment, minus economic growth and large current account deficit. To import more manufactured goods, the Japanese Government is planning to cut some tariffs and ease import procedures and permissions, Tanaka said.

In the field of industrial cooperation, he said Japan must promote mutual investment in electronics, technological development in the auto, steel and machine tool sectors and joint development of aeroengines.

Tanaka said Japan has been trying to refrain from concentrating its exports in specific areas and claimed that the efforts are beginning to show some effect. In the first nine months of 1981, Japanese exports of motor vehicles to the Common Market declined 4.3 percent from a year before and color television set exports dipped 3 percent, he said.

#### Carli Address to Symposium

OW060845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 6 (KYODO) -- Guido Carli, president of Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (UNICE), Friday urged Japan to provide market access to European firms on the ground of reciprocity. Speaking at a two-day Japan-EC symposium which ended Friday, Carli said, "Efforts made by the EEC to remain a market open to non-community imports do not make sense unless matched by efforts on the part of other industrialized and developing countries to do the same."

"...The community and European industry are deeply concerned about Japan's ever-growing surplus in its trade with the EEC," he said.

Carli said that European firms made efforts to increase their competitiveness and step up their exports to Japan. "These efforts will remain fruitless unless Japan provides, which it does not do at present, conditions of market access, in terms of import policy and foreign investment facilities, comparable with those offered by other industrialized countries," he said.

Carli stressed that a declaration of Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka last July to increase imports of manufactured goods will not mean much "unless followed by practical measures giving tangible results."

Speaking earlier at the same symposium, Japan's chief economic planner Toshio Komoto said Japan is pursuing an economic growth largely dependent on domestic demand. The government is planning an economic package to stimulate domestic demand next year to realize a fast growth, he said. The economic package will consist of three points -- stepped-up housing construction, low-interest policy and private sector funding of public works, Komoto said.

#### Meeting With Press

OW070109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 7 (KYODO) -- A top official of the European Community (EC) called on Japan here Saturday to take a prompt action to avoid further deterioration of trade relations between Japan and the EC. Meeting newsmen following a two-day Japan-EC symposium, Etienne Davignon, vice president of the EC, said that the EC would take a forward-looking measure if Japan would take some prompt action.

Shohei Kurihara, vice minister of international trade and industry for international affairs, who was also present at the press conference, said that the symposium was significant in that the two sides recognized the perception gap.

He also quoted Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry, as saying that he would report the results of the symposium to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki later in the day. "The Japanese Government is expected to take new measures based upon the report," Kurihara added.

#### SUZUKI ON EASING OF TRADE DISAGREEMENTS

OW071129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 7 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki prefers increased imports to export curbs in order to ease mounting trade disputes with the United States and Europe, government officials said Saturday.

Suzuki made his feelings known at a meeting of Cabinet ministers and members of a government-sponsored economic mission to Western Europe, the officials said. The mission, led by business leader Yoshihiro Inayama, toured the region last month. Suzuki told the meeting it is wrong to harbor a sense of guilt about increased exports. He argued that Japan should boost its imports to correct the current trade imbalances in Japan's favor, the officials said.

Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Japan's most powerful business group, called for stepped-up imports and industrial cooperation. He also urged the removal of nontariff trade barriers like Japan's complex import formalities and industrial standards.

#### TRADE, ECONOMIC TALKS SET WITH POLAND, CSSR

OW120945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12 (KYOD) -- Japan and Poland will discuss bilateral trade and economic cooperation in Warsaw next Monday and Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The discussions will be the first by a joint committee established by the two countries last year to mark the coming into force of a commerce and navigation treaty signed in 1978. Japanese representatives at the coming meeting will include Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya.

Japanese exports to Poland last year totaled \$228 million, while imports from that country came to \$61 million.

The ministry said that Japan will hold similar discussions with Czechoslovakia in Prague on November 23 and 24. The delegation in those talks, the second by the joint Japan-Czechoslovakia mixed commission, will also be headed by Yanagiya, the ministry said.

CHON'S ADMINISTRATIVE REALIGNMENT CALLED PURGE

SK110508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group which had been reorganizing the puppet administrative setups from late August published its "result" a few days ago.

Ministries, bureaus, departments, sections and sub-sections, the units of administrative organisation, were reduced or unified as a result of the reorganisation of administrative setups which had continued for more than 70 days and, thus, more than 1,300 medium-level officials -- 300 department directors and over 1,000 section chiefs -- were ousted from their posts.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: The recent structural reduction which was carried out under the name of "saving expenses" and "simplifying business" was another purge for expelling those in the puppet ruling machines who refused to curry favour with the puppets.

The signed commentary headlined "Product of Dictatorial Policy" notes: From the outset of its seizure of power the Chon Tu-hwan group has systematically expelled opposition forces, while building up the foothold of its rule with its followers.

In a few months from May last year alone more than 13,000 personages of political, economic and press circles and "government" officials were expelled in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan group also banished a countless number of officers by enrolling in the reserve forces its rivals who seized actual power in the puppet army, holding high posts, and purging collectively influential, conscientious professors from universities and colleges in the name of "reappointment."

Needless to say, this brigandish act was aimed to eliminate and stamp out all factors which were not to the liking of the puppets and consolidate the foothold of the military dictatorship. The recent reduction step was part of such moves.

The recent step of the Chon Tu-hwan group which purged political opponents and opposition forces in the ruling circles under the name of "renovating political climate" and "social clean-up" shows that it has begun to stretch its claws even to medium-level officials.

Through purge the South Korean fascist clique intends to expel the followers of opposition forces and win over "waverers", prevent the disorder in the ruling group and cope with the crisis of its rule. The purge of "government" officials is a product of the political crisis and proves that the puppet ruling quarters are not in peace.

Today the movement against fascism and for democracy is gaining momentum among the students and people and the discontent of the people is growing due to the economic bankruptcy and hardships of living. Under such situation the Chon Tu-hwan group is increasing social unrest by expelling again many "government" officials on to the streets.

The puppet clique's loud advertisement about "national harmony" and "social stability" proves that it is seized with uneasiness.

Under the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship the people can not evade calamities nor can expect genuine social purification. Only when they liquidate the dictatorial policy and realise democratization of society can the South Korean people keep off misfortunes and live in peace.

MINJU CHOSON carries a commentary under the headline "Criminal Moves To Consolidate the Fascist Ruling System."



FRIENDSHIP MEETING MARKS USSR OCTOBER REVOLUTION

SK110805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held at the Korea-Soviet Friendship Kochang cooperative farm on November 10 on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting was attended by personages concerned and cooperative farmers. Officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were also present in invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, CULTURE DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK110410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by Y.V. Bernov, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the union, left here for home on November 10 by plane.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational institutions in Pyongyang and Tae'an and other places.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS 10 NOV

SK110408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union headed by A. Rybakov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet Machine-Building and Instrument-Making Industrial Workers Union, left here for home on November 10 by plane.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected factories and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Tae'an and other places.

On November 7 the delegation was invited to a meeting held at the Pyongyang textile combine in welcome of the delegation.

REPORTAGE ON KIM YONG-NAM'S VISIT TO FRG

## Meeting With SPD Officials

SK102237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA) -- Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany, on November 5 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-Nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on a visit to West Germany, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the chairman asked the head of the delegation to convey his most wholehearted greetings to the great leader. The chairman sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed the hope that President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, would play an important role in the future, too, in the international arena, leading the Korean people.

I believe that the relations between the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Workers Party of Korea, and the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will favourably develop in the future, he said.

The conversation took place in a cordial atmosphere. Present there were Erhard Eppler, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the international secretary of the party and other personages concerned.

#### Talks With Various Officials

SK110401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, on a visit to West Germany held talks with the delegation of the Free Democratic Party of Germany on November 5, according to a report.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and on the opposite side the general secretary of the Free Democratic Party of Germany, the chairman of the External Information Committee of the party who is member of the party leadership and other personnel concerned. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

That day the delegation was invited to a party arranged by the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Present on the occasion were Erhard Eppler, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the international secretary of the party and other personages concerned.

The attendants of the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. The party passed in an amicable atmosphere.

On November 6 the delegation met and had conversations respectively with the co-chairman of the Party of Green of West Germany and a member of the Presidium of the party and functionaries of the West Germany-Korea Friendship Association and was invited to a luncheon hosted by the West Germany-Korea Friendship Association.

That day the delegation also met and had conversations with the general secretary of the West German branch of the Amnesty International, its information chief and other personages concerned.

On the same day the delegation again met and had talks with Jurgen Mollemann, chairman of the Diplomatic and Defence Committee of the Free Democratic Party group of the Bundestag of the German Federal Republic, and other personnel concerned and held a conference with West German newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and foreign correspondents in Bonn.

That day the delegation met and had talks with personages of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions of West Germany.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES INDIAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR

SK112222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on November 11 received Yashpal Kapoor, managing director of the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD, on a visit to our country.



On hand were Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and Yu Yong-kol, vice director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guest.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

SK102226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 7 to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of Angola.

The message reads: On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the independence of Angola, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party and the government and people of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Korean people are happy to meet the auspicious national holiday of the Angolan people at a time when the friendly feelings between the two peoples are growing deeper after the recent visit of comrade president to our country.

Since they achieved national liberation the fraternal Angolan people, under the leadership of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party, have achieved many successes on the road of defending the gains of the revolution, realizing territorial integrity and achieving socialist development, valiantly repulsing the repeated aggression, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the reactionaries at home and abroad. This has contributed to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist independent forces.

Firmly believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Angola will expand and develop in the future in various domains on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which was concluded recently, I heartily wish you and your people new success in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and the building of a new society.

O CHIN-U SENDS GREETINGS TO IRANIAN COUNTERPART

SK112217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Mohammad Salimi upon his appointment as minister of defence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message sincerely wishes the Iranian defence minister big success in discharging his new duty.

KOREA TIMES HITS NORTH'S 'JAPAN-BASED ESPIONAGE'

SK120717 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan-Based Spies"]

[Text] It is highly probable that the Pyongyang regime will intensify its subversive acts, dispatching more and more espionage agents into the South in the days ahead.

This is because the communist regime in the North seems to be irritated, probably more than in previous days, by the fast-advancing South Korean society and particularly with our successful maintenance of political and social stability, along with a resolute posture in the South to restore economic stability and sustained growth for a second leap in this sector.

In the eyes of the North Korean communists, things may have gone from bad to worse close on the heels of the well-publicized choice of Seoul as the site for the 1988 Olympic games.

Those within the Pyongyang hierarchy may have found no excuse for their failure to convince world nations of their intention to help boycott any such call for choosing the republic in the South as the venue for the forthcoming Olympics.

Even though they have been undertaking desperate propaganda maneuvers in the international arena designed to downgrade the status of South Korea by all possible means, nothing in fact has succeeded for the Pyongyang regime in its efforts to disgrace our national image in the world community.

So as to cover up its inferior position, the North Korean regime appears to have sought an unprecedentedly intensified subversive scheme of sending espionage agents into the South so that extreme unrest and confusion may be created here, in a design to strike a serious blow to our dynamic efforts to successfully attract world sports people for the projected grand sports festival to be held in the South.

According to an announcement by the Defense Security Command yesterday, the anti-espionage authorities have cracked down on two spy rings for North Korea who have sneaked into the South in the status of Korean residents in Japan.

One was found to be an employe of an electronics company here, mingling with his fellow workers in the industrial establishment in a plot to create a sense of unrest among them, while trying to collect industrial information for Pyongyang, according to the anti-espionage authorities.

The other Japan-based espionage agent was said to have been engaged in activities specifically on university campuses to instigate students to stage anti-government demonstrations, fanning pro-Pyongyang sentiment among the student population in the South.

Drawing our particular attention is that the Pyongyang regime has chosen to dispatch espionage agents via such countries as Japan and the United States.

Such a conspicuous shift in its subversive tactics was recently proved by a similar dispatch of espionage agents just recently uncovered which involved Korean residents in Japan and the United States.

We immediately attribute such a change in the communist tactics to the fact that the Pyongyang masterminds have failed to find any means of sending their agents into the South directly over the truce line or through the coastlines of the Korean Peninsula, due to our resolute security posture allowing no subversive agents to sneak into the South via such routes.

ROK SUPPORTS ICAO ON TOKYO-BEIJING AIR ROUTES

SK120707 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The government supports a plan by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to establish civil air routes linking Tokyo with Beijing via the Korean Peninsula -- one over the Republic of Korea and the other over North Korea, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Tong-hwi said yesterday.

In testimony at the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Kim said the government will render sustained efforts with the ICAO authorities and other agencies involved over the establishment of Tokyo-Beijing routes, including two routes, if possible, over the Republic of Korea.

The vice foreign minister disclosed that a four-party meeting, including representatives from Seoul, Tokyo, Beijing and Pyongyang, proposed by the ICAO to discuss the air routes in March 1980, has not been materialized because North Korea refused, arguing that such a meeting will "result in perpetuating the division of the Korean Peninsula."

In consideration of the political situation on the peninsula, the ICAO side proposed to open two routes in December 1980 -- one via Seoul and the other via Pyongyang.

Dr Assad Kotaite, president of the ICAO Council, visited Pyongyang and Beijing recently to discuss the matter. He is scheduled to visit Seoul and Tokyo Jan 11-16, No said.

Concerning Pyongyang's announcement Nov 4 that it has agreed with the ICAO on the opening of the Tokyo-Pyongyang-Beijing route, No said the ICAO plays only a mediating role and opening such a route requires consent from Japan and Communist China.

The government will exert diplomatic efforts for the simultaneous establishment of the two routes over the peninsula for reciprocity and convenience, Kim remarked.

REPORTAGE ON THAI PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Chon, Prem Speak at Dinner

SK110133 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 11 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that his state visit to Thailand last July and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's current visit to Korea have not only cemented the traditional friendship between the two nations, but have also opened a new era of Thai-Korean cooperation for common prosperity, based on a common view of regional security and complementary economic relations.

Referring to the Korean question, Chon said, "I am convinced that the only realistic way to find a solution to the problems dividing the Korean Peninsula is through an exchange of visits and talks between the top leaders of South and North Korea. "Accordingly, I am confident that North Korea will eventually modify its attitude," the chief executive said.

At a dinner he hosted for the visiting prime minister at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Chon said that the Korean Government supports the various efforts of Thailand and other ASEAN members to resolve the Kampuchean problem. "We continue to pray for an early solution that would contribute greatly to the stability and prosperity of Thailand," Chon added.

In reply to Chon's remarks, Prem said, "The close bilateral relations between Thailand and Korea will be beneficial to our two peoples and will also serve to promote peace and progress in our respective regions and beyond."

Saying that Korea and her people have won the deep admiration of the world for her resourcefulness and determination, Prem added, "These qualities have brought great progress and prosperity to this nation, and well-being to her people."

On hand at the dinner were Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Dr Anat Aphaphirom, Commerce Minister Chuan Likphai, Industry Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and eight other members of the Thai prime minister's entourage. Also present were Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, Vice Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and Finance Minister Yi Sung-yun.

Prior to attending the dinner, Prem held a press conference at the Silla Hotel in downtown Seoul.

#### Prem on Unification Efforts

SK110152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 11 (YONHAP) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon Tuesday reaffirmed his country's support of South Korea's efforts to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and to achieve the peaceful reunification.

Prem took note of the joint communique issued at the end of President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Thailand last July in which Bangkok backed the Seoul-initiated peace formulas, and pledged firm support of Seoul's stand at next year's United Nations General Assembly.

In a news conference held at the Hotel Silla, before his departure from Seoul, he said he hoped for more joint ventures between the two countries, especially in the shipbuilding and construction industries.

Stressing that bilateral trade and economic cooperation should be promoted for mutual benefit, Prem said that he and President Chon "agreed to diversify trade cooperation and to promote investment."

He also told reporters that he had discussed with Korean Government leaders Seoul's participation in Thailand's economic development projects, adding that he was certain that his visit to Korea would enhance the friendship and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries.

After attending a dinner hosted by President Chon Tuesday night, Prem and his party left Seoul, winding up their three-day visit.

#### Industrial Cooperation Sought

SK110601 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Industrial sectors such as shipbuilding, ship repair, railroad and steel manufacturing have been emphasized in future economic cooperation between Korea and Thailand.

Thaworn Phornprapha, president of the Association of Thai Industries, said yesterday that his country needs technical know-how, particularly in those fields, in order to successfully undertake its five-year economic development plan.

The Thai business leader, now on a visit here as a member of the official entourage of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon called on his Korean counterpart, Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI).

Thaworn expressed his organization's preparedness to enter into a closer relationship with the FKI.



In reply, Chong said Korea is ready to extend cooperation to the traditionally agricultural country in technical fields to help it push ahead with industrialization.

Also on hand at the meeting were FKI Deputy Chairmen Song In-sang and Chong In-uk.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS EXPANDED COOPERATION WITH ASEAN

SK120904 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government will continue to seek expanded cooperation with the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the political, as well as the trade and resources fields, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong told the National Assembly Thursday.

Appearing before the Foreign Affairs Committee . Korea's unicameral parliament, No said that such government efforts are designed to deepen Korea's cooperation with those countries, as agreed on during Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's ASEAN trip in June and July of this year.

He said that as part of such efforts, the government plans to hold policy consultation talks, ministerial conferences and other regular meetings with the five ASEAN member countries to and discuss with them creation of a community of Pacific basin countries for more concerted diplomatic cooperation in international forums.

Speaking of cooperation in the fields of trade and economy, No said that the government is willing to participate in the economic development plans of the ASEAN countries and disclosed that it is also considering extending commercial support to Korean businesses operating in those countries, by encouraging the opening of Korean commercial institutions there.

Korea wants to inaugurate a Korea-Indonesia trade ministers' meeting in 1982, to set up resources cooperation committees with the governments of the Philippines and Malaysia, and to help establish joint ventures with Indonesian and Philippine companies, to mine coal, copper, and other minerals in these resource-rich nations, according to No.

The foreign minister also told the committee that the government would encourage local business leaders to maintain closer relationships with their counterparts in the ASEAN countries. The government plans to invite large groups of businessmen in the region to next year's Seoul trade fair, the first massive commodity exposition to celebrate the first anniversary of the inauguration of Korea's Fifth Republic led by President Chon, No added.

MATERIALS ON SESSION OF THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

## New Council of Justices

BK100120 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The first session of the Third People's Assembly, which opened today at the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, elected the Council of People's Justices with the following nine members:

Chairman	U Maung Maung Kyaw Win of Pabedan
Members	U Kheng Za Moong of Tiddim-I
	U Tin Aung of Lema-II
	U Tin Aung Hein of Yedashe-I
	U Tun Shein of Lamadaw
	U Mya Kyaw of Kemmendine
	U Hla Phone of Myaungmya-I
	U Thant Sin of Pyapon-II
	U Aye Maung of Shwebo-II

## New Council of Attorneys

BK100124 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The first session of the Third People's Assembly, which opened today at the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, elected the following to the six-member Council of People's Attorneys:

Chairman	U Myint Maung of Magwe-II
Members	U Khin Ohn of Kawa-II
	U Soe Hlaing of Wetlet-II
	U Soe Thin of Tavoy-II
	U Tun Tin of Mogok
	U Lay Maung of Insein-I

## New Council of Inspectors

BK100122 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The first session of the Third People's Assembly, which opened today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, elected the following to the six-member Council of People's Inspectors:

Chairman	U San Maung of Kyauktada
Members	Thura U Tin Maung of Wuntho
	U Maung Nyo of Kyaikto-I
	U Win Maung of Thanatpin-II
	U Ohn Kyi of Einme-I
	U Ohn Tin of Ayadaw-I

## Assembly Continuation 10 Nov

BK101449 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The first session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 2d day at 1000 today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. It was attended by 473 members of the People's Assembly headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

People's Assembly member U Thein Tun of Ingapu-II served as alternate chairman for today's session and U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.



The alternate chairman first declared the meeting valid and open as today's session was attended by 473 out of 474 duly sworn members of the People's Assembly -- constituting 99.79 percent attendance.

The alternate chairman asked the assembly to approve the namelist of four State Council members who would become members of the State Defense and Security Affairs Committee. After the namelist was approved, the alternate chairman announced that the State Defense and Security Affairs Committee had been formed with nominated State Council members.

State Council Secretary U Aye Ko then presented to the People's Assembly the bill to amend the law for financing the Burma Socialist Program Party. As the assembly accepted the bill for discussion, the alternate chairman announced that discussions by assembly representatives would begin after a brief recess.

Education Minister U Kyaw Nyein, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented the bill to amend the Burmese-language commission law. The assembly also agreed to discuss the bill and the alternate chairman announced that discussions would begin after a brief recess.

State Council Secretary U Aye Ko asked the assembly to pass a resolution allowing people's representatives who had performed their political duties in the Second People's Assembly and different levels of people's councils to be granted political pensions even if they did not complete their 4-year term. The alternate chairman announced that assembly representatives would discuss the matter when the assembly meeting resumed after a brief recess.

Later, the alternate chairman announced that the State Council had nominated 65 assembly representatives to form 13 People's Assembly affairs committees. After assembly representatives had cast their secret votes the assembly session was recessed to count the votes.

When the session resumed, the alternate chairman announced the names of the 65 assembly representatives who had won more than 50 percent of the votes to form People's Assembly affairs committees.

People's Assembly representatives then began discussions on the two bills introduced. Daw Hla Than of Waw-I constituency and U Tin Aung of Rathedaung-I discussed the bill to amend the law for financing the Burma Socialist Program Party. The alternate chairman later announced that the State Council, if necessary, would reply to the questions raised by assembly representatives and that the assembly would vote on the matter on 12 November.

The bill to amend the Burmese-language commission law submitted by the Council of Ministers was discussed by U Kyaw Myint of Thazi-II constituency, U Sein Maung of Thongwa-I and U Thet Shay of Mong Mao. The alternate chairman later announced that the Council of Ministers, if necessary, would reply to questions raised by assembly representatives and the assembly would vote on the matter on 12 November.

Next, U Rakwi Pung of Putao constituency and U Tin U of Einme-II discussed the motion submitted by the State Council to grant political pensions to people's representatives even though they had not completed their terms. The alternate chairman then announced that on 12 November the State Council would, if necessary, reply to questions raised and the assembly would vote on the matter.

#### Defense-Security Committee

BK101500 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The first session of the Third People's Assembly, which continued for the 2d day today in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, has formed the State Defense and Security Affairs Committee.

The State Defense and Security Affairs Committee will be chaired by the prime minister. Members of the committee are as follows:

Brig Gen Tin U, State Council member;  
U Zaw Win, State Council member;  
U Sein Lwin, State Council member; and  
U Tha Kyaw, State Council member.

Other members are the minister of planning and finance, the minister of home and religious affairs, the minister of defense, and the minister of foreign affairs.

#### Deputy Minister Appointments

BK101510 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Deputy ministers appointed by the State Council under its notification No 91/81 of 10 November 1981, were assigned to various ministries by the Council of Ministers' Notification No 7/81. Deputy ministers appointed and assigned duties in accordance with the two notifications are as follows:

Planning and Finance Ministry	U Aye Ko of Maymyo-I Dr Maung Shein of Pale
Defense Ministry	Maj Gen Tin Sein of Kungyangon
Agriculture and Forests Ministry	U Kyaw Htein of Taze-I U Hlaing Myint of Oktwin-II
Cooperatives Ministry	U San Tint of Bogale-II
Transport and Communications Ministry	U Saw Hla Pru of Kyaukpyu-II U Sein Ya of Myanaung-I
Foreign Ministry	U Tin Ohn of South Okkalapa-I
Industry-I Ministry	U Maung Ohn of Padaung-II U Ba Chit of Pale-II
Industry-II Ministry	Dr Mehn Thet San of Chaungzon-II U Kyaw Za of Nawngkhio
Construction Ministry	U Po Han of Prome-II
Ministry of Mines	U Myo Myint of Coco Islands U Win Htein of Yandoon-II
Trade Ministry	U Khin Maung Yi of Tabayin-I U Ba Hla of Wundwin-II
Education Ministry	Dr Maung Maung Aye of Latha
Information Ministry	U Aung Htay of Mingala Taung Nyunt
Culture Ministry	U Hla Pe of North Okkalapa-II
Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs	U Min Naung of Kyaunggon-II U Paw Thein of Ingabu-I
Labor and Social Welfare Ministry	U Pau Khan Thang of Monywa-I
Health Ministry	Col Tun Hla Pru of Minbya-II

VOPB CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S OIL POLICY

BK111434 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Unattributed article: "The Military Government Is To Be Blamed For Oil Shortage in the Country"]

[Text] Just before its showcase assembly meeting, the military clique held a meeting of the so-called Central Committee of the military-Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] on 6 November. At that meeting, the top boss of the military clique, Ne Win, grandiloquently spoke about the oil industry in Burma. What he can surmise from Ne Win's incoherent speech is that more oil is being produced and that the oil industry is developing only because of his military clique's administration.

Before his speech, Ne Win asked Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha to announce the discovery of new oilfields. The announcement contained statistics about oil production and prospects for oil and gas production from the new oilfields. To make sure that the news sounded very encouraging, the figures cited included not only oil production but also the equivalent amount of gas being produced now and in the future, expressed in barrels of oil.

However, the fact is that of the three new oilfields, only one is actually producing oil. Even so, the amount of oil being produced is merely some hundreds of barrels a day. Why do they have to make a big issue out of oil at the military-BSPP, which was convened to allocate duties and ranks to members of the military clique to be later endorsed at the rubber-stamp assembly? Of the many plausible answers, here are some:

They are offering oil as a bait to lure foreign entrepreneurs to lend money; U Ne Win wanted to say that there are at least some successes under his presidency, and thus the announcement of the discovery of new oilfields; and to refute allegations from abroad that Burma's prospects for oil are dim.

An article in the recent issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of Hong Kong disclosed some details about the oil industry in Burma. Some of the facts were never before revealed by the military government. Gripping and angered by this, the military government rejected the story by saying prospects for oil are very good and that oil is being discovered everywhere in Burma.

There is one secret ambition of the military government, which is boasting at every opportunity that the economy has taken an upward turn; that is, to obtain even more loans and assistance from imperialist monopoly capitalists. Only when one boasts of an upward economic trend will others want to extend loans. Since the disclosure by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW indirectly obstructs the military government's ambition, the military government has responded very quickly.

What is the truth regarding the oil production situation in Burma today? Is it moving steadily upwards as the military government claims? Is the disclosure by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW true? Whatever the answers may be, the oil shortage facing the people of Burma remains as great as ever.

The people of Burma can only learn from falsified statistics released by the military government's propaganda machinery when it comes to political, economic and military situations, including oil production. Although the people completely lack faith in the statistics of the BSPP government, they have to take them as they come, because there is no other source of information. Although the military government may practice a closed-door policy to hoodwink the people, they cannot lie to world oil experts who say the military government's dream of a great oil empire is fast fading. Here are the facts about Burma which foreign observers state and which Burmese people are never permitted to know.

The oil industry in Burma developed to a certain extent in the 1970's, thanks to the natural wealth of the country and to foreign loans obtained by the abject military clique. However, since the second half of 1980, oil production has declined between 5 to 10 percent. According to foreign observers' statistics, a norm of 32,000 barrels of oil were produced daily in the first quarter of 1980. The daily production fell to 22,000 barrels in the latter part of the year, particularly in the last quarter. Compared with the corresponding period of 1979, production fell by 13 percent.

Even the Mann oilfield -- the very showpiece of the military government, which claims to have been discovering many mines and minerals everywhere -- has recorded a decline in production. This oilfield, which produces about 80 percent of the oil produced in the country, yields an output of 23,000 barrels daily. Production has now declined to 15,000 barrels. According to experts, the main reason for the decline in oil production is the greed for oil by the military clique. In extracting natural resources, including oil and timber, the military government never considers the future. What it wants is immediate results; that is, to earn money right away and to be able to show good figures to the public. They resort to any means to earn money immediately. Just like killing the goose to search for golden eggs the goose has been laying every day, the military government is even felling saplings for precious timber to be sold immediately. In the oil sector also, experts comment that the military government has been drilling more oil wells than necessary so that it could extract oil and thus gas pressure in the sandstone layers has been reduced. This in turn has led to a decline in oil production.

In the same period mentioned, oil production at the Myanaung oilfield declined by about 500 barrels daily since oil could only be extracted from about a third of the 139 oil wells at that oilfield. The daily oil production declined from 1,500 barrels to about 1,000 barrels.

Although the military government makes it sound good by saying it exports goods -- particularly ones not popular in foreign markets -- only if the amount of goods exceeds local demands, the fact is precious commodities, such as oil and timber are exported as much as possible, and only those left over are for local consumption.

Speaking of the decline in oil production, it must be noted that it is not only the oilfields that have been producing less, but also the refineries which are producing less refined oil. For some time now, the main Syriam oil refinery plant has been unable to reach its full capacity. The extension refinery in Syriam, which was built only recently with loans from Japan and which can produce 6,000 barrels daily, has now been closed down after a trial refining period.

With the decline in oil production, it is natural for the military government's great scheme to earn foreign exchange with oil to be in trouble.

In 1980 the military government concluded a contract with the capitalist Mitsubishi Company of Japan to export 1 million barrels of oil at \$27 per barrel. However, the military government could meet its obligations only for the first half of the year. In the latter half of the year, only 245,000 barrels could be sent and the price had to be adjusted. Since the BSPP government is misappropriating the people's oil mainly to find money for the military clique, it concentrates only on earning foreign exchange and to curry favor from certain big capitalist companies. For this very reason, Burma's natural resources are flowing to other countries at much reduced prices.

In 1979, 1.2 million barrels of crude were sold to Japan at \$10 per barrel. Only in the following year did the price rise to \$17.50 for each of the 800,000 barrels sold. At the end of 1980, the price received was about \$20 per barrel. However, compared to international market prices, it was still very low. The price became the topic of ridicule in the oil market circles.



Since the military government has had to step up its delivery of oil to foreign capitalists, despite the decline in oil production, the oil available for local consumption has been affected. In 1980, the monthly gasoline and diesel oil production declined by about 1 million gallons each. The production of diesel oil declined by as much as 13 percent in December 1980; only 7.8 million gallons could be produced during that month. Worse still was the kerosene production. In 1979, 19.7 million gallons of kerosene were produced, but in 1980 only 16 million gallons were produced. In December 1979 alone, kerosene production was 1.7 million gallons; however, in December 1980, only 700,000 gallons could be produced. This meant a decline in kerosene production of 1 million gallons, or 60 percent. Whenever the military clique faced a crisis, it gave preference to big capitalist companies and then to its government schemes. The consumers -- the people -- came last in its consideration. That was the reason diesel fuel and gasoline were produced instead of kerosene. In other words, it would not be wrong to say that to keep the factories of the Mitsubishi Company running, kitchens in Burma had to stop cooking, for lack of kerosene.

As much as the military government has kept secret the chaotic oil production situation it has also refrained from informing the people the reasons the crisis arose and how it can be overcome. What the people know is that the military government is obtaining and trying to obtain more, loans from abroad. In October 1980, a loan of \$93 million -- the equivalent of about 700 million kyat -- was obtained from Japan to supposedly buy oil extraction equipment.

Foreign observers say that the military government will have great difficulties in drawing up economic plans and in future investments because of its reliance on loans with interest. Whatever others may say, the military government is once again dreaming an old dream about offshore oil extraction. It has also obtained loans and concluded contracts for this.

Just because some countries near Burma have discovered offshore oil, the BSPP military government -- building castles in the air -- has been exploring for offshore oil since 1970. It obtained millions of dollars in loans from Japanese and West German capitalists and concluded contracts with many foreign firms. However, after 5 or 6 years, the military government did not obtain even a drop of oil. The government dared not announce how much the country lost in the military clique's make-or-break gamble. The offshore oil story ended in 1976. However, the old disease has once again caught up with the military government. Just as gamblers try to win back the money lost by gambling more money, the military government is planning to regain money lost in the offshore venture with more borrowed money. In the new venture, it was learned that foreign firms will invest some 2 billion kyat while the military clique will match that amount. However, the money to be put up by the military clique will have to be borrowed from the Japanese capitalist group, which is a partner in the offshore venture.

The people do not know anything about this. In fact, they barely heard about the abandonment of the first offshore oil exploration venture. It is not right for the people to stand idly by while the BSPP clique gambles away their money and natural resources on oil. They must act to find out the exact amount invested in the oil venture, the amount of foreign loans owed, the interest being paid annually, the oil production situation, the way oil production will be managed and so forth. Merely making an announcement hurriedly at the BSPP Central Committee meeting with two men speaking on the same theme is not enough. People must be told the truth as soon as possible. People will not learn the true picture from the "yes-men" assembly or from the "ever-in-agreement" newspapers and periodicals of the BSPP clique. People must pressure them from all sides to learn the truth.

THAI LAND, SEA, AIR 'PROVOCATIONS' CITED

BK111515 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Nov (SPK) -- During the first 5 days of November, six L-19's and one F-5 of Thailand overflew Kampuchea, and artillery of various calibers from Thailand shelled Kampuchean territory 137 times, military sources reported.

In the Koh Kong-Pursat region: Three Thai aircraft overflew Height 322, which was shelled 70 times by artillery installed in Thailand. On 3, 4 and 5 November 25 shellings by recoilless rifles and 120-mm and 80-mm mortars were reported west and northwest of Smat Deng.

In the Battambang region: Several overflights of Thai aircraft were reported north of Samrong. Thai artillery of various calibers shelled the region 34 times. Many of these bombardments were conducted in support of infiltrations of Pol Pot troops. On 3 November Pol Pot troops infiltrated the area northwest of (Dyanf) Dangcum under Thai artillery cover. Kampuchean border guards killed five infiltrators, captured another and seized some weapons.

Thai aircraft overflew the area between the Preah Vihear temples and west of Ampil on several occasions. Recoilless rifles, 120-mm and 82-mm mortars and H-12 rockets, installed in Thailand and directed by reconnaissance aircraft, bombarded the border areas of Siem Reap and Preah Vihear, especially Trapeangkul, on 33 occasions.

A total of 172 Thai ships and armed vessels intruded into Kampuchean territorial waters north and northwest of Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands. A serious incident occurred on 29 and 30 October, when two cruisers of the Thai Navy operated northwest of Koh Kong Island.

HUN SEN REJECTS CHARGES ON CHEMICAL USE

BK120543 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Nov (SPK) -- Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Hun Sen affirmed that allegations about the use of toxic products in Kampuchea by Vietnam are slanders.

Addressing the professors and students of the Faculty of Medicine in Phnom Penh on Tuesday [10 November], the chairman stressed that these slanders are part of a campaign initiated by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists to camouflage their own crimes against the Indochinese peoples. The chairman urged the audience to further heighten their revolutionary vigilance in order to foil the enemy's psychological warfare and strengthen the Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao international solidarity.

He talked about the perfidious maneuvers of Beijing, Washington and other reactionaries aimed at breaking the militant solidarity among the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and stressed that the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea meets the urgent demands of the Kampuchean people and is in conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation which the two countries signed nearly 3 years ago. The chairman also dealt with tension in the world, saying that it is caused by the imperialist and reactionary forces. He stressed that their maneuvers will fail.

PEN SOVAN ADDRESSES CADRE MEETING SESSION

BK111238 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] After 3 days of thorough discussions to review achievements and sum up results of the work in all fields during the past 9 months of 1981 and to determine directives to be implemented through the end of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982, cadres from all over the country closed their work meeting on 4 November in Phnom Penh under the chairmanship of Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.



Also present at the closing ceremony were Comrade Heng Samrin, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KFNC; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning and economy; as well as vice chairmen of the National Assembly, members of the State Council and Council of Ministers and representatives of various ministries and all provincial people's revolutionary committees.

After the meeting unanimously agreed on necessary measures to be taken during the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982, Comrade Chea Soth presented new directives to be implemented during 1982 by making efforts to increase achievements in all fields in all localities in order to restore all (economic) branches. This guidance is also directed at the gathering of rainy and dry season rice production and the intensification of agricultural production during this dry season, as well as rubber production and fisheries. It is also intended to heighten the vigilance in defending the revolutionary gains.

Speaking during the closing session, Comrade Pen Sovan highly praised the efforts of cadres, personnel and workers who have actively contributed to the restoration and rebuilding of the economic foundation of the nation under the correct leadership of the KPRP and with the sincere assistance and support of friendly socialist countries. Comrade Pen Sovan reminded and advised all cadres, personnel and workers to strengthen unity and solidarity and to contribute and increase all duties in order to successfully implement the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress in the building and the defense of the country, to make it strong and more prosperous.

#### HOR NAM HONG MEETS INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS

BK111520 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Nov (SPK) -- Kampuchean Vice Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong told Indonesian journalists that forming a coalition government of reactionary Kampucheans under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists, Chinese expansionists and ASEAN countries would only serve Beijing's expansionist policy and the overthrown genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Vice Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong, when receiving in Phnom Penh on Monday [9 November] a group of Indonesian journalists led by Harmoko, chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association, pointed out that Son Sann and Sihanouk have been used to cover up the Pol Pot clique's crimes, which are well known throughout the world.

Dealing with the situation in Kampuchea, the vice foreign minister said that after liberation, the Kampuchean people began to restore their country from ruins. After only 2 years or more, under the correct leadership of the KPRP and their legitimate government, the Kampuchean people have achieved many successes in all domains thanks to the assistance and support of the fraternal socialist countries and international humanitarian organizations. About 30 countries have recognized the PRK, he said.

The Indonesian journalists delegation left Kampuchea on the same day. During its stay it visited the mass graves at Choeung Ek in Kandal Province and the high school-prison of Tuol Sleng.

HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

BK111613 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0348 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Nov (SPK) -- On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola's Independence Day, Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, on Monday [9 November] sent his fraternal congratulations to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of Angola.

In his message, Chairman Heng Samrin said: The Kampuchean people greatly rejoice over the major victories scored by the Angolan people under the clear-sighted leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party in national construction and in the struggle against the acts of sabotage and subversion of Angolan reactionaries fostered by the imperialists and expansionists and the acts of aggression of the fascist Pretoria regime.

The Kampuchean people will always maintain their solidarity with the fraternal Angolan people in the persistent struggle to safeguard their national independence, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains under any circumstances.

We sincerely thank the Angolan people and revolutionary government for their active support of our just cause.

On this occasion Foreign Minister Hun Sen sent his warm congratulations to his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

CHEA SIM GREETES GDR COUNTERPART ON ELECTION

BK071008 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction [KFNC], recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, who was just elected chairman of the National Council of the GDR's National Front. The message reads:

On behalf of the KFNC Central Committee and the Kampuchean people, and in my own name, I would like to extend to you cordial felicitations and fraternal salutations on your recent election as chairman of the National Council of the GDR's National Front. I am firmly convinced that the establishment of direct relations between the KFNC and the GDR National Front has caused the fraternal friendly relations between our two countries and peoples to develop further and grow stronger in all fields. I assure you that the KFNC and the Kampuchean people will always remain loyal to the friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the GDR.

I wish you, esteemed comrade chairman, the best of health and great successes in your lofty and noble mission.

RETURN OF DELEGATIONS FROM USSR, CUBA REPORTED

BK120306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Nov (SPK) -- The delegation of the Kampuchean Journalists Association led by its president, Chey Saphon, returned to Phnom Penh on Monday [9 November] after attending the Ninth Congress of the International Journalists Organization in Moscow. On hand to welcome the delegation on its arrival were leaders of the Kampuchean press agency SPK and the journal KAMPUCHEA.

Meanwhile, the delegation of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction led by Minister of Information, Press and Culture Chheng Phon returned to Phnom Penh on Monday [9 November] from Havana, Cuba, where it attended the Second Congress of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution of Cuba and the Fourth Conference of the Patriotic Fronts of Socialist Countries.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 26 OCT-1 NOV PERIOD

BK020202 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 26 October-1 November:

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 26 October reports that despite drought, Kompong Thom provincial town planted 2,447 ha of late rice, 1,946 ha of ordinary rice and 91 ha of early rice by 30 September. Many secondary crops were also planted, and 4,948 head of cattle were available for draft work. The radio also reported at 1230 GMT on 25 October that by September 20,000 ha of various varieties of rice and 6,500 ha of subsidiary crops had been planted in Baray District.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1428 GMT on 1 November reports that peasants in Kompong Tralach District plan to grow 2,000 ha of rice in the dry season. They already planted 740 ha of subsidiary crops. In Kompong Leng District, according to the radio at 0400 GMT on 27 October, 9,175 ha of rainy season rice was planted, including 2,724 ha of floating rice and 445 ha of ordinary and late rice. In addition there were 1,977 ha of subsidiary crops. The district has 4,222 head of cattle and 3,313 buffalo. A further report on this district, carried by the radio at 1230 GMT on 29 October, says that "a quantity" of dry season rice was planted and 50 ha was transplanted. An additional 4,000 ha of land was prepared for planting. An SPK report at 1436 GMT on 30 October says that solidarity production groups in the province plan to grow 6,500 ha of rice and 5,150 ha of subsidiary crops in the dry season. So far 200 ha of rice was planted and the state provided 500 tons of chemical fertilizer.

Svay Rieng: According to SPK at 0400 GMT on 30 October, Svay Rieng Province grew more than 95,100 ha of rice during the rainy season. SPK notes, in a report at 0405 GMT on 1 November, that in Romeas Hek District 700 ha of early rice was harvested and 400 ha of dry season rice was already planted.

Battambang: SPK reports at 1433 GMT on 29 October that fishermen in Battambang this year caught 4,570 tons of fish and produced 50,000 liters of fish sauce. They plan to catch 6,000 tons of fish during the dry season.

At 1200 GMT on 29 October Phnom Penh radio carries a series of brief reports on agricultural production in various provinces: In Battambang during the rainy season 242,000 ha of rice were transplanted and 6,800 ha of secondary food crops planted. This amounts to 93 percent of the plan. At the beginning of September 41,000 ha of broadcast rice was replanted and 267 pumps were mobilized. In Pursat 43,510 ha of rainy season rice was transplanted and 1,730 ha of secondary food crops were planted, accounting for 70 percent of the plan. In Kompong Chhnang 40,901 ha of rice was planted, fulfilling 92 percent of the plan. In addition 1,659 ha of grain, 1,331 ha of manioc, 616 ha of beans and 876 ha of vegetables were planted. In Kratie 12,182 ha of rice was planted, accounting for 87 percent of the plan, while 2,690 ha of grain -- 50 percent of the plan -- and 30 percent of the planned amount of other crops were planted.

At the same time the radio carries a report on the progress of dry season production in various provinces: In Kratie 224 tons of dry season rice seed for use on 4,000 ha of land was prepared, while plans call for 4,990 ha of grain to be grown. In Pursat the plan calls for 2,500 ha of rice and 300 ha of secondary food crops to be grown. In Kompong Chhnang the plan is to grow 6,300 ha of dry season rice and 700 ha of grain, 2,500 ha of beans and 2,000 ha of vegetables. In Takeo plans call for growing 3,500 ha of dry season rice and 4,750 ha of secondary food crops, while Prey Veng is preparing to grow 3,100 ha of dry season rice, 4,500 ha of grain and 1,500 ha of manioc.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMED FORCES HIGHLIGHTED

BK120250 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1300 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Unattributed article: "Our Armed Forces' 6 Years of Implementation of the Task of Defending Our Country and Maintaining Public Security"]

[Text] Since the complete liberation of our country and the establishment of the LPDR, our army, continuing the cause of national defense and construction and the task of firmly safeguarding the gains of the revolution, has always brought into full play the tradition of heroic, undaunted struggle and has always fulfilled its historic tasks.

During the past 6 years, under the resolute, direct and all-round leadership of the glorious LPRP, our various armed forces have scored great achievements and victories in the cause of defending the country and maintaining peace and public security, as well as in contributing to the building of the national economy. Our armed forces have successfully fulfilled the political and military tasks entrusted them by the party.

Over the past years, despite the establishment of the LPDR, the situation in our country has remained complicated and some difficulties still remain. These complicated situations and difficulties have been created by the imperialists, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen. But our armed forces -- which serve as the diamond-hard rampart of the country and the mainstay forces of the proletarian dictatorship system, and which have always been loyal to the country, the revolution and (our cause) -- have joined with all public security forces as well as with the local administration and people in persistently carrying out their tasks. They have searched for and destroyed many nests of bandits in the mountains, in areas along the border and other areas throughout the country.

They have liberated tens of thousands of people of various nationalities from the influence of the Chao Fa [nobility] and the Chao [word indistinct]. As a result, the schemes of the imperialists and the international reactionaries, whose aim is to use our ethnic minority people in the mountainous areas as their tool in protracted opposition to the revolution, have been painfully defeated. Meanwhile, in the plains areas and in various towns, our army has, together with the public security forces, successfully dismantled the nests of spies, agents and opportunists. As a consequence, the mountainous and plains areas and various towns have now become militarily secure and politically tranquil. We have successfully maintained order in society, thus creating favorable conditions for the various units, localities, factories, plants, schools, hospitals and various production establishments to effectively and efficiently function and carry out their duties.

In addition, our army has strived to perform the task of defending all border areas throughout the country, including the long Mekong River bank stretching from the north to the south, thereby preventing the enemy from desperately infiltrating the country to create unrest among the parents and people or from seizing even an inch of our land. Our armed forces and the public security forces and the people of all nationalities have triumphantly carried out their tasks, thus basically pacifying the situation in the country in all respects and appropriately responding to the need of defending the country and the gains of the revolution.

These are the overall achievements and victories scored during the past 6 years by our LPLA.

We cannot forget the achievements and victories recorded by our public security forces and people of various nationalities, joining in persistently struggling to surmount all obstacles and difficulties in carrying out tasks contributing to defending the country and their localities. Their positive contributions made the overall achievements of our entire army greater. The regular, regional, public security and militia-guerrilla forces are the mainstay forces for the cause of defending the country.

Provincial party committees, provincial command committees and the public security command [words indistinct] and have firmly grasped the situation and profoundly understood the enemy's schemes and activities in their localities. They know how to organize and employ their forces to triumphantly carry out their duties.

Worthy of note is the fact that the regional armed forces of Xieng Khouang Province have taken the offensive in carrying out activities to search for and suppress bandits and remnant lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries in their localities, thereby liberating tens of thousands of fraternal people of various nationalities from the dark and bringing them to the light of the revolution.

At present, those fraternal people are freely earning their living under the new, bright system. They are being cared for by the local administration at all levels. The various mountainous areas, which were previously under the dark control of bandits, have now become completely tranquil and secure areas. The people of all nationalities now have a chance to make their living and build the country in accordance with our party and state policies and plans.

In the five northern provinces, our armed forces have scored great achievements during the past 6 years. What should be pointed out is that some 4 years ago, reactionary forces of the royalists who nurtured schemes to stage uprisings to oppose the revolution were completely defeated. We have successfully safeguarded Luang Prabang township, as well as areas (?in this province), and restored order in these areas. Meanwhile, in Sayaboury, Luang Namtha and Oudomsai -- the provinces which have common borders with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and Thailand -- the regional forces, together with the militia-guerrilla forces and the local people of all nationalities, have strived to defend their provinces, thus realizing great achievements. All tricks and schemes of the imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to pose threats and intrude into certain areas of Lao territory with a view to carrying out sabotage activities and creating disturbances in these provinces have been systematically smashed by the regional armed forces, thereby foiling the enemy's plans and overall maneuvers.

Along with the achievements and victories of the regional forces of the northern provinces, the armed forces in various southern and central provinces have also taken the offensive in dealing with some incidents. Particularly in Vientiane and Savannakhet Provinces, and in the areas along the Mekong River from the north to the south, the enemy has systematically carried out provocations. Nevertheless, the various regional and public security forces and our people, who have the duty of defending their homes, have always brought into full play their heroic tradition and inflicted bitter defeats on the enemy in each of its provocative activities.

The various public security forces have paid attention to seeking knowledge of the enemy's sabotage schemes in various towns and have dismantled nests of enemy spies, underground forces and opportunists. The public security forces have always taken the offensive in timely wiping them out and successfully maintained tranquility and happiness for our parents and people and the country's public order.

In short, during the past 6 years, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the party Central Military Commission and the LPLA Supreme Command, our armed forces of the three branches, together with the public security forces, have successfully fulfilled their heavy, noble and glorious tasks and have scored great, historic and firm achievements and victories.

The above-mentioned achievements and victories show that under the party's leadership, our armed forces have continuously grown, become strong, fulfilled all tasks and advanced our country firmly along the path of socialist construction, thus heightening our country's prestige and influence in the international arena.

At present, our various armed forces, seeing the bright future of the country and understanding all schemes of the imperialists and the international reactionaries, are hurriedly consolidating, building and training themselves to gradually become mature and strong in order to turn themselves into a model and modern army in the cause of defending the country and maintaining public security, with a view to welcoming the forthcoming 2 December National Day.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON THAT LOUANG FESTIVAL ISSUED

BK081242 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Announcement issued by the Vientiane Municipal Police Command on the occasion of the annual That Louang Festival, dated 4 November]

[Excerpt] The That Louang Festival is a fine tradition celebrated annually by the people in Vientiane. This year's festival is important since it is taking place at a time when our entire party, army and people are enthusiastically and joyfully emulating to carry out the First 5-Year State Plan and score achievements to greet the sixth anniversary of the 2 December National Day.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Beijing ruling clique are blatantly and openly colluding to oppose socialist transformation and construction in our country. They have energetically encouraged the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries and the exiled Lao reactionaries to carry out various tricks and maneuvers to oppose, obstruct and sabotage a number of our festivals with the hope that our festivals will not yield any happiness or joy.

To ensure happiness, joy, safety, tranquillity and order during the celebration of this year's That Louang Festival, the Vientiane Municipal Police Command has requested the cadres, combatants, policemen, workers, students, intellectuals, merchants and people of all nationalities in Vientiane to cooperate more closely with public security authorities and jointly implement the following:

1. The cadres, combatants, policemen, workers, students, merchants and people of all nationalities in Vientiane municipality and throughout Vientiane Province must heighten their vigilance and closely coordinate and unite with public security forces in order to smash the enemy's schemes. This is to ensure tranquillity and security for the festival.
2. They must pay attention to following the activities of enemy spies, agents and reactionaries. Those who are suspicious of any unusual activities by strangers should urgently report them to nearby authorities or hand over the persons concerned to the authorities for investigation or interrogation. Any individual making trouble in the festival areas or at other places must be urgently handed over to the authorities.
3. The soldiers and policemen guarding the border must strictly carry out patrols day and night. However, they must be careful in handling provocative enemy schemes. Those assigned to immigration outposts must carefully check passersby. In this regard, they should search only for weapons and explosives and reactionary spies or agents. They are strictly prohibited from confiscating the people's goods and other property except for those banned by the authorities.
4. Each office, organization, factory, plant, warehouse and construction enterprise should organize strict patrol missions in the area under its jurisdiction.
5. The policemen of various cantons and villages must closely cooperate with local guerrillas to organize patrol missions within the areas under their responsibility. Guerrillas are not allowed to set up check points on the highways. This means that they are to patrol their own villages. Guerrillas are not allowed to carry arms while traveling with the people to the festival site either at night or in the daytime.
6. Parents and people wishing to go to That Louang should assign somebody to stay at home. This means that they should take turns enjoying the festival. This will prevent opportunists from stealing their property. Valuable property must be appropriately protected. They should turn off the lights before leaving their houses in order to prevent fire.



KAMPUCHEAN FRONT DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

## Arrival of Delegation

BK101140 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Nov (KPL) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction, led by its Vice President Mat Ly, vice president of the National Assembly, on November 9 arrived in Vientiane for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Khamsouk Keola, vice president and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly and vice president of the Lao Front for National Construction. Also present were Kampuchean Ambassador Neou Samon and Counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy Bui Van Thanh.

This visit by the Kampuchean delegation is aimed at enhancing the exceptional solidarity and cooperation between the parties, states, peoples and fronts of the two countries. It will provide opportunities for an exchange of experience aimed at strengthening both organizations in their task of defending and building their respective countries.

## Meeting of Front Groups

BK110803 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Delegations of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] and of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction [KFNC] held a meeting in Vientiane on 10 November. The Lao side was headed by Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the Supreme People's Council and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee. The Kampuchean delegation was headed by Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KFNC, who is currently visiting our country. Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present.

At this meeting the two sides informed each other of the situation in each country, particularly the implementation of their front work, with a view to strengthening further the task of building and improving the front work of each country and of leading the entire people to advance continuously toward fulfilling the cause of defending and building each country.

On the evening of 10 November, the LFNC delegation hosted a banquet to welcome the Kampuchean delegation at Lan Xang Hotel.

## Meeting With Bounma Mithong

BK120421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] On the morning of 11 November Bounma Mithong, secretary of the Vientiane Municipal Party Committee, representing the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Committee of Vientiane Province and municipality, received the visiting delegation of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction [KFNC] led by Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KFNC.

The delegation was accompanied by Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and member of the Standing Committee of the LFNC Central Committee. Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation in paying the call. On this occasion the host and guests cordially chatted. Bounma Mithong talked about the ever-tightening relations and special solidarity between Laos and Kampuchea. He recalled the history of the heroic struggles of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples in the past. He said that the current visit of the KFNC delegation will further strengthen the solidarity and special cooperation between the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, aimed at defending and building each country and fighting a common enemy -- the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. He also wished the delegation fine success in its visit to Laos. Mat Ly, head of the Kampuchean delegation, spoke of the situation in Kampuchea. He mentioned the consequences of the acts committed by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the Kampuchean people in the past.

On the afternoon of 11 November the LFNC Central Committee accompanied the KFNC delegation in happily viewing the That Louang festival.

#### GOODS, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV

BK060338 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] A ceremony was held in Vientiane on the morning of 5 November for the signing of an agreement between the LPDR and the SRV on goods exchange and payment for the next 5 years ending in 1985 and a protocol on the implementation of this agreement in 1982. The documents were signed by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of industry and trade, on behalf of the LPDR Government, and by Le Khac, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the SRV Government. The signing ceremony was attended by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Planning Committee; Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and some cadres concerned from the two sides.

Following the signing ceremony Maisouk Saisompheng and Le Khac made speeches on the importance of the signing of the agreement. They toasted the success of the implementation of the agreement and expressed the hope that the special economic and trade relations between the two countries will continue to grow and develop with each passing day.

The Vietnamese foreign trade delegation safely returned home on the afternoon of 5 November. On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry and trade, and many cadres of the ministry. Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport.

#### HUNGARIAN GROUP MEETS OUNHEUAN PHOUNSAVAT

BK041045 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Nov (KPL) -- A delegation of the HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (MTI) led by its Secretariat head, Janos Borbandi, on November 2 paid a courtesy visit to Ounheuan Phounsavat, acting minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism. Hungarian Ambassador to Laos Janos Zegnal was also present on this occasion. Issues on the cooperation and mutual assistance between the Lao and Hungarian news agencies were discussed by the two personalities.

The MTI delegation left here on November 3 after ending its 9-day visit to Laos.

PREM COMMENTS ON TRIP TO JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA

BK120754 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Speaking at a press conference at Government House at 1500 today, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said his recent visits to Japan and Korea were made in response to the invitations of the prime ministers of those two countries. He disclosed that the trip was aimed at four objectives: to further strengthen relations with the two countries; to exchange views with leaders of the two countries on issues pertaining to the region and common interests, and cooperation between Thailand and the two countries; to expand economic and technical cooperation; and to expand bilateral trade and encourage investors from the two countries to invest in Thailand.

Three private organizations -- the Thai Board of Trade, the Thai Industrial Association and the Thai Bankers Association -- sent their representatives to accompany the prime minister during this trip.

The prime minister expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded him and his party during the visits to the two countries.

In Japan, he said he had exchanged views with Japanese leaders on issues regarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Japanese prime minister emphasized the importance of the defense of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Both prime ministers agreed that a solution to the Kampuchean problem must be found within the framework of the resolutions and declarations of the international conference on the Kampuchean problem, which have been supported by 100 UN member countries. Japan also pledged to hold consultations with Thailand and the other ASEAN members because it is a member of the UN ad hoc committee on the Kampuchean issue. Japan has shown its interest in and support of the negotiations of the three Khmer patriotic factions on the formation of a coalition government. It will continue its assistance for Kampuchean and Lao refugees in holding centers in Thailand and for the Thai people who have been affected by the refugee problem along the Thai border.

The prime minister said that he had explained to the Japanese side that Thailand's Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan was designed to eliminate poverty among the people and promote the development of industries, particularly those dealing with natural gas along the eastern coast. The Japanese Government has provided financial assistance to Thailand for the development of a gas separation plant. As a developing country, Thailand will have to tolerate a continued trade deficit with Japan. Japan has assisted Thailand in developing its export industries by setting up an export development center in Thailand and signed three agreements on technical cooperation with Thailand. The Japanese side has been invited to invest more in Thailand and participate in the celebration of the Rattanakosin Bicentennial.

The prime minister thanked the Japanese Government for having arranged his audience with the Japanese emperor, who hosted a lunch for him. The Japanese emperor asked the prime minister to convey his best wishes to their majesties the king and queen and the royal family, and donated equipment worth 3.5 million baht for the king's rural development projects in the northern region.

In Korea, the prime minister said, he and his party held consultative talks with members of the Korean Government on regional stability. The Korean prime minister explained the situation in northeast Asia to the Thai side before the foreign minister briefed the Korean side on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Kampuchean conflict and the refugee problem.

The Korean Government, like the Japanese Government, has pledged to support all efforts to solve problems in accordance with the UN resolutions and declarations. The two countries agreed that they must support and cooperate with each other in promoting their economies, trade and investment, and have held close consultations on joint investment in export industries, shipbuilding, ship repair and construction projects in the Middle East.

Finally, the prime minister said he is confident about the results of this trip, which must be closely followed up by both the government and private sectors. He thanked the private sectors for the cooperation rendered to the government in making it a success.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

BK120240 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, asked in a meeting with newsmen about Korea's application for UN membership and unification of North and South Korea, said that the prime minister informed the Korean president during his visit to Thailand that Thailand supports the peaceful unification of Korea.

Asked to comment on the visit of the Lao foreign minister, Sitthi said the purpose of the visit is to strengthen bilateral relations between Thailand and Laos. He said he felt that Thai-Lao relations have improved; relations on the local level have become stronger, and recently there have been no incidents between the two countries. He said that, given the fact Thailand and Laos are neighbors, there should be no obstacle to improvement of nation-to-nation relations.

Asked about topics of talks during the Lao foreign minister's visit, he said topics have already been prepared by the Thai side. Thailand also wants to hear what Laos wants. He said: We will have to see the extent to which we can comply. He said the Foreign Ministry cannot make a decision on the spot, but must report to the prime minister first.

Asked about the reported plan by Son Sann to withdraw from the tripartite Khmer meetings working toward the formation of a government, Sitthi said that currently this is not certain. He said he will try to persuade Son Sann to remain because he is a well-known figure. Asked about the report that the three Khmer factions will submit their lists on government composition, Sitthi said he hoped that would be the case. He said the lists of cabinet members would probably be submitted in the first stage, but noted that each faction will probably have to consult with its leaders once more.

#### Further on Sitthi Remarks

BK120107 Bangkok POST in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that he would try to persuade former Kampuchean Premier Son Sann to join an anti-Vietnamese coalition government now taking shape in secret talks in Bangkok.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi was answering reporters who asked him to confirm a report that Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), had dissociated himself from further talks on forming a coalition government with the other resistance forces, particularly the Khmer Rouge. He said he would talk to Son Sann before the Khmer Rouge, former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the KPNLF, of which Son Sann remains president, reconvene for a ninth round of talks on Saturday [14 November] to finalise arrangements for the tripartite alliance.

ACM Sitthi said ASEAN and Japan would like to see Son Sann in the alliance because of his credibility and support from many countries as well as his fellow Kampucheans.

ACM Sitthi said the talks between the Khmer factions on Saturday would mainly focus on the number of ministries and portfolios and who would take which one. He warned, however, that when the Khmer resistance eventually forges an alliance, Thailand would not allow its coalition government to be based here. "We allowed their meetings here only on a temporary basis," said ACM Sitthi, who returned to Thailand with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Tuesday night after visiting Japan and Korea.



Meanwhile, an informed source said the meeting on Saturday is expected to pick Prince Sihanouk as head of state. Son Sann was expected to be named prime minister, but if he stays out of the talks, the KPNLF will probably put forward a new name, said the source. He added that the coalition will probably have ten cabinet portfolios, each to be manned by a minister and two deputies. Three deputy premiers will be appointed, he said -- the first in charge of defence and interior, the second in charge of foreign affairs and the third responsible for commerce and finance.

PAPER DISCUSSES U.S. ARMS SALES TO CHINA

BK090136 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Holdridge Eases Fears of the Chinese Dragon"]

[Text] John Holdridge is an American career diplomat whose unheralded achievements should read like a roll call of honour. We doubt whether we can be contradicted if we say that Holdridge knows more about East Asia and the Pacific than an amalgamation of Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig. Obviously that is his job, but how many are capable of doing their jobs, which Holdridge always seems to accomplish with such incomparable aplomb and finesse? The art of diplomacy, at least as Holdridge practices it, is to know what to say when and where -- with none of what is said capable of intentional or accidental misunderstanding. That leaves "observers," "analysts," "commentators" and others in that coterie to read between the lines.

Holdridge knows that the bete noire of the Malaysian and Indonesian leadership is Chinese expansionism and he knows the reasons behind them. He must know that the Indonesian fear of China stems from the bloody coup attempted in 1965 and he must have read Mohamed Mahathir's "The Malay Dilemma" at least twice. There is an important message in what Holdridge said in Kuala Lumpur, that the U.S. will consult ASEAN before any arms sales to China. The point is that ASEAN, as a whole, is more worried about Vietnam than about China, and what Holdridge did not say was that ASEAN has any sort of a veto in the sale of American arms sales to China.

The question of arms sales to China both by the United States and by Western Europe has run into two snags. The first is the ability of China to pay for the arms since, despite all the emphasis on modernization, the present leadership in Beijing seems totally unwilling to commit itself to debts which it cannot discharge. The second is, of course, the attitude of the Soviet Union, which is likely to bristle if arms in any quantity, especially if they are offensive arms, are sold on credit to China. We do not want to complicate this already thorny issue by referring to Taiwan-U.S. relations.

These are the two primary restrictions on American arms sales to China which have to be read between the lines of what Holdridge said in the capital of Malaysia. In an indirect way he also made it quite explicit that he was speaking to the government in Kuala Lumpur, since he downgraded the fear ASEAN has of Vietnam. His reference to the problem of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese occupation of that country was a totally watered-down version of American policy, which has been forcefully expressed in the UN General Assembly. But his diplomacy in saying "what, when and where" cannot be faulted.

Ever since Richard Nixon opened a conduit to Beijing in 1971 and followed it up with his visit to China the following year, more fear and euphoria have accompanied all statements about China than actual events warranted. There has been much nonsense said about playing "the China card" and about China's expansionist policies -- both of which are totally irrelevant, at least in the present context. When his diplomatic language is understood, Holdridge puts the situation in its proper perspective. The United States will be selling arms to China as and when it conforms with U.S. policy and that, naturally, she will consult with her allies, but any conclusions that should be drawn from such forthcoming American moves should not worry the non-communist countries of Southeast Asia. But any ASEAN voice against the sale of U.S. arms to China will be completely drowned in the barrage of propaganda which the Soviet Union will mount against it.

SAIYUT DISCUSSES ROLE OF SUPREME COMMANDER

BK080534 Bangkok POST in English 8 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The new supreme commander will get the army, navy and air force to work together to provide "the military stability necessary for governmental stability and national security." General Saiyut Koetphon intends to exercise his authority to reunite the armed services, restore the chain of command and improve the military's capability and effectiveness.

Regarding his role as similar to that of the chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, he will work closely with the commanders in chief of the three forces in overall planning and supervision. Unlike some predecessors, he will not use the position as a steppingstone to political power, nor will he let the army commander in chief supersede him, as in the case of past supreme commanders. Gen Saiyut, who is emerging quickly as a powerful military leader, is already establishing control. For the first time, a supreme commander has led the three commanders in chief in a series of activities, including audiences with his majesty the king and the supreme patriarch.

In an exclusive interview, Gen Saiyut for the first time divulged his plans for the defence forces. "The first priority is military stability," Gen Saiyut said. "This is needed to provide political stability for the government -- not just the Prem Tinsulanon government, but any government chosen by democratic means. Governmental stability is essential to national security, the main concern of the military," he said.

To bring about military stability, he said, "we must restore command by echelon, most necessary to keep tens or hundreds of thousands of men under control." Strengthening the chain of command will strengthen our forces, he explained. He wants to have commanders along the chain to demonstrate authority, initiative, fairness, efficiency and other leadership qualities.

A weak chain of command has caused bypassing of immediate superiors and created dissatisfactions and divisions. Soldiers and officers transferred should know to whom to report or what to do to take over command. All actions should be carried out according to the rules. "No one must get out of line," Gen Saiyut said. "No one should try and see this officer or that without going through the chain of command."

He admitted that "if the chain of command includes drunken commanders or unjust commanders, the tendency is to bypass them." He stressed the importance of the military acting according to regulations.

The second most important objective is to redefine the responsibilities, duties and authority of the various forces. "The Supreme Command has the job of coordinating the functions of the different services, to prevent intervention and duplication and to supervise purchases of military hardware to ensure the most suitable equipment for the forces.

"In the past the Supreme Command had not behaved like the Supreme Command and the services supposed to be under the Supreme Command had not conducted themselves like they are under the Supreme Command, but as superior branches. We cannot blame anybody for this situation, only that there has been no proper division of responsibilities."

Joint effort of the armed forces is what the new supreme commander (who took over October 1) is trying to achieve. "Only when the army, the navy and the air force know their various duties, and only when they combine their efforts, will we then have a mighty and effective defence force," said Gen Saiyut. The Supreme Command under Gen Saiyut will also maintain close contacts with the military of friendly countries for technical and material cooperation. "The individual services should channel their requirements through the Supreme Command," he said.

NGUYEN CO THACH CITED ON 'PLAN' FOR KAMPUCHEA

BK111314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has spelled out a detailed plan to solve the Cambodian problem through negotiations between the Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN] and the Hanoi-led Indochinese bloc, it was reported today. A Cambodian settlement should be sought in a flexible way through regional consultations, Mr Thach said in an interview with [name indistinct] Jufri, the editor of Indonesian news magazine TEMPO in Hanoi last week.

He was quoted as saying "for instance a delegation from ASEAN holds talks with a delegation from Indochina. (Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos) The delegation can comprise one or two countries. Thus, we look for a solution of the Cambodian problem without clearly involving the Cambodian side. "We have proposed an open agenda not only for ASEAN but it [is] free, as everybody can take part. But it must be carried out on the basis of a balanced election," he reportedly added.

On Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, he said they are there to counter a Chinese threat from the south. [as received] "The withdrawal of part of the Vietnamese troops can be done if the border between China, Kampuchea and Thailand is secure and peaceful, and this means that there is no more infiltrations from Thailand to Kampuchea," he said.

Mr Thach explained that the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia should be linked to the "latent danger" from China. "This problem cannot be discussed between ASEAN and Indochina, because it is beyond our control. The threat from the north [word indistinct] at any time."

"They (China) will always try to create a threat over our head, like the sword of Damocles. [Words indistinct] that sword has not arrive above your head," he said.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS

OW171811 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 11 -- The delegation of the Indonesian journalists association led by its president, Harmoko, left here today, concluding its visit to Vietnam. While here the Indonesian journalists were received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, who said: "I think that there is only friendship between Vietnam and Indonesia. The relations between our two countries will certainly improve. This is a contribution to peace and stability in the region. Let's do our best to make the situation develop in this way".

The delegation was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. It toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and many other places.

U.S. ACCUSED OF BLOCKING AID TO VIETNAM

BK111345 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States has used aid as a means to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Since taking office the Reagan administration has taken a series of dirty actions irritating even the American people. Most recently Washington and its followers prevented the world food program from giving Vietnam an amount of aid worth \$3 million to improve the irrigation system. Earlier, Washington had rejected an American religious organization's proposal to send 240 tons of what flour as relief aid to Vietnamese flood victims.



It also rejected UNICEF's call for more food to Vietnamese children. A spokesman for the State Department openly declared that the United States does not support any United Nations aid project for development in Vietnam.

Why the United States is so hostile against Vietnam? Everyone knows that the failure of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam has caused Washington a headache. For this reason, Washington has resorted to all ways and means, including the use of aid, to revenge Vietnam politically. The previous U.S. administrations refused to contribute to healing the wounds of war in Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Now the Reagan administration is trying to distort the legal presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. In so doing, it hopes to cover up its dirty action. No doubt the Reagan administration is following the old colonial policy of using aid for its selfish interests and political purposes.

The CHRISTIAN SILENCE MONITOR recently remarked that despite its setback in the Indochinese war, the United States has still nurtured a plot to undermine the peaceful socialist construction in Vietnam. In coordination with Washington, Beijing is instigating or forcing many countries to cut aid to Vietnam.

Facts have shown that the United States has also used aid to pressure other countries which refuse its conditions, as in the case of Nicaragua. Washington is threatening to cut off aid to nonaligned countries which did not withdraw their signatures to a resolution on the current world situation adopted at the recent conference of the nonaligned countries.

Such U.S. actions and threats went counter [to] the just aspirations of the world's progressive peoples, including the American people, for a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Having undergone many trials, the Vietnamese people badly need foreign aid to overcome the consequences of war and natural calamities. But they categorically reject any aid with political conditions attached. The independence and sovereignty of a nation is a sacred thing that cannot be turned into a bargain.

#### SUPPORT FOR CUBA VOICED; U.S. 'THREAT' CONDEMNED

Nguyen Duy Trinh Remarks

OW111751 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 11 -- The Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam demand that the U.S. imperialists put an immediate end to their threats and other insolent acts against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries. The demand was made here today by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, when he was receiving Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla. Nguyen Duy Trinh strongly condemned the Reagan administration for openly threatening to attack Cuba and for creating tension in the Caribbean and the rest of Central America, thus posing a direct threat to peace in the region and elsewhere.

He pointed out "Now, more than ever, to defend the Republic of Cuba -- the standard bearer of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and member and president of the Non-Aligned Movement -- is to defend the socialist community and independence and freedom of nations and world peace. To defend Cuba is also to struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed the Vietnamese people's admiration and profound love for the fraternal Cuban people for their heroic revolutionary struggle and noble socialist internationalism.



"The Vietnamese people firmly believe" Nguyen Duy Trinh said, "that however brutal the U.S. imperialists may be, the heroic Cuban people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba, headed by esteemed President Fidel Castro, with the vigorous support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and of the peoples in the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America, and of the non-aligned countries and the forces of peace and progress in the world, will foil all the adventures of the U.S. imperialists and their agents and firmly defend their socialist homeland".

Also today the Vietnam Peace Committee issued here a statement condemning the U.S. hostile policy towards Cuba. In a joint message to their Cuban counterparts, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Youth Union and the Central Committee of the Vietnam University Students Union voiced full support for the just struggle of the Cuban youth and people.

11 Nov NHAN DAN Editorial

OW110753 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 11 -- NHAN DAN in its frontpaged editorial today vehemently condemns the United States hostility toward Cuba and expresses the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the heroic Cuban people.

The paper says: "U.S.-led imperialism, with the connivance of the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces, has told tales about a 'threat from Cuba' and about that country's 'interference' in Nicaragua and El Salvador. That the United States is hostile toward Cuba is nothing new. It is the United States that has threatened Cuba over the past 20 years or so, interfered in its internal affairs and invaded the country. The U.S. imperialists still nurture an illusion about eliminating the heroic example of Cuba despite their humiliating defeat on the Giron Beach and successive failures in their attempts at encircling and pressuring Cuba."

NHAN DAN goes on: "Washington's policy has become more and more bellicose since Reagan entered the White House. To direct its attack at Cuba is a part of the United States' reactionary global strategy aimed at frenziedly intensifying the arms race and opposing socialism, revolution and progress. Behind the large-scale campaign to discredit Cuba lie criminal U.S. plans against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and the revolutionary movement in Latin America. Top figures in the Reagan administration have impudently threatened to 'punish Cuba' by any means, including military measures.

"The slanderous charge made by the U.S. about Cuba's 'intervention' in some Latin American countries is aimed at concealing the real cause of the increasing revolutionary movement in that region. However, the Latin American peoples have long branded the U.S. as their enemy who has cruelly repressed the exploited them. Therefore, they have waged just struggles against the U.S., and the Cuban people are fully entitled to support their just cause against oppression, exploitation, interference and aggression.

"The U.S. imperialists are planning to attack Cuba. Let them bear in mind the Vietnam lesson. They will suffer a defeat like the one in Vietnam, this time quite close to their den. Fidel Castro was right when he said that the aggressors may know how to wage a war but they can never predict how it will end. The U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam ended contrary to their expectation. If the U.S. made a similar venture in Cuba, it could face unforeseeable consequences."

The paper quotes the resolution of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba as stating that Cuba is ready to defend itself from any military blockade or aggression by the U.S. imperialists and concludes: "The Cuban and Vietnamese peoples share a common struggle. The entire people and army of Vietnam always stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cuban people and with the other people and revolutionary armed forces in the Caribbean and Central America."

## Messages of Support

OW101805 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 10 -- The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions has voiced full support for the struggle of the Cuban working people against the threat of armed aggression by the Reagan administration under the pretext of checking Cuba's "intervention" in Nicaragua and El Salvador. In a message to the central organization of Cuban trade unions, the V.F.T.U. describes the U.S. brazen acts of intimidation as not only "a threat to the security of Cuba but also a challenge to peace and security of all nations."

"The workers and trade unions of Vietnam demand that the U.S. stop immediately all acts of intimidation against socialist Cuba."

The message of the Vietnam Women's Union to the Federation of Cuban Women says: "The Vietnamese people and women, together with world public opinion, strongly condemn the hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and reaffirm our strong support for the cause of national construction and defence of the Cuban people. We believe that strong with their traditional heroism the people and women of Cuba led by the clear-sighted Communist Party, headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, and enjoying the support of the socialist countries, the Latin American peoples and the whole progressive mankind, will defeat all schemes of the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries and will succeed in firmly defending their national independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity."

USSR ENVOY SPEAKS ON GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

OW111756 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 11 -- Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin today gave a talk on the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution in Ha Bac Province during his visit there.

The ambassador praised the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and said "This year the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples celebrated the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution together with the third anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation. The Soviet people note with satisfaction that the treaty has effectively contributed to the communist and socialist construction in our respective countries."

The ambassador said he believed that the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union would constantly develop. He affirmed the Soviet people's solidarity, strong support for and great assistance to Vietnam in building socialism and defending it against Beijing expansionism.

Vu Tho, secretary of the province's party committee, thanked the Soviet party, government and people for their great and heartfelt assistance to the Vietnamese people as a whole and the people in Ha Bac in particular.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES BUDDHIST DELEGATES

OW101816 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 10 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has cordially received leading officials of the Vietnamese Buddhist Church and delegates to the recent national conference of Vietnamese Buddhism.

Premier Pham Van Dong said: "The history of national construction and defence of the Vietnamese nation over many past centuries has attested to close links between Buddhism and the nation. At present, in the socialist revolution Buddhist activities must be all the more closely associated with the cause of building socialism and firmly defending our socialist homeland."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers called on party and administrative executives at all levels to strictly enforce the party and state's religious policy and to cooperate with and help the Vietnamese Buddhist church in the realisation of its charter and program of action.

On behalf of the Vietnam Buddhist Church, the most venerable Thich Tri Thu expressed sincere thanks to the government and the chairman personally for their solicitude for the Buddhist Church.

#### VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES TRAINING CONFERENCE

BK120941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The vocational training general department held a conference in Hanoi recently to disseminate resolution No 109/CP of the Council of Ministers on vocational training in various training organs of the ministries and sectors at the central level and in provinces and cities from Nghe Tinh northward. Attending the conference were vice chairmen of provincial and city people's committees in charge of culture and education; chairmen and vice chairmen of provincial vocational training committees; and comrades in charge of training tasks of various ministries and general departments.

The conferees were very pleased to welcome Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, who visited and addressed the conference. The vice chairman conveyed to all cadres, personnel and students of vocational and training schools the solicitous regards from party and state leaders. He heartily appraised the achievements which the vocational training sector has scored in recent years. These achievements are the result of an active struggle of a sector in which the country is still experiencing many difficulties. They are also ascribed to the effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The vice chairman stressed: Great attention must be paid to improving the comprehensive quality of the training of future workers. Along with technical and professional training, it is necessary to strengthen political and ideological education of youths. They must be educated to develop the spirit of collective mastery, the communist ideal and patriotism. Efforts must be made more satisfactorily to carry out the movement to strengthen the education of revolutionary ethics in schools.

The vice chairman urged the vocational training sector to improve its leadership and managerial work, perfect itself in all respects, develop the spirit of mastery and creativity, strive to overcome difficulties and score new achievements in honor of the fifth congress.

#### GDR DELEGATION ARRIVES ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW100827 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA November 10 -- A delegation of the state contract court of the German Democratic Republic has arrived here on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnam State Economic Arbitration Committee. The delegation, led by Manfred Flegel, vice-chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was welcomed by Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Quang Xa, chairman of the post committee. G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn was among the well-wishers. Last night the delegation was honoured at a party given by Tran Quynh and Nguyen Quang Xa.



AUSTRALIADEFENSE MINISTER NAMES NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEFS

BK101131 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The minister for defense, Mr Killen, has announced four senior appointments to the defense force. The new chief of the defense force staff is Air Marshal Sir Neville McNamara. Air Marshal McNamara will succeed Adm Sir Anthony Synnot, who retires as chief of the defense force staff in April.

Mr Killen also announced the appointments to head the three services. The new chief of the General Staff will be Major General Bennett, who is the present assistant chief of the General Staff. Major General Bennett will succeed Sir Donald Dunstan, who retires in February to become Governor of South Australia.

The new chief of Naval Staff is Rear Admiral Leach, who is now chief of naval personnel; and the new chief of the Air Staff is the present chief of joint operations and plans in the Defense Department, Air Vice Marshal Evans.

LABOR DOCUMENT CALLS FOR DEFENSE POLICY CHANGES

BK090936 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The federal Labor opposition has called for big changes to Australia's defense planning and strategy. According to the opposition leader, Mr Hayden, Australia can now look forward to foreign military assistance only at a time of all-out nuclear war.

Releasing a Labor policy document in Sydney today, Mr Hayden said the Australian Army, Navy and Air Force of the future should be more closely coordinated to meet the threat of an attack. He said the main aim of government should be to put together a defense force primarily geared to protecting Australian shores.

The Labor document advocates abandoning plans to buy a new aircraft carrier to replace the flagship Melbourne in favor of the purchase of more high speed frigates, submarines, minesweepers and Orion antisubmarine aircraft.

JAPAN'S DECISION TO BUY LESS BEEF PROTESTED

BK101133 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, has called in another ambassador in Canberra to protest against restrictions on Australian agricultural products. Last week he spoke with the United States ambassador, Mr Nesen, and today it was the turn of the Japanese.

Mr Anthony criticized Japan through its ambassador, Mr Kuroda, for its proposal to take less beef from Australia in the second half of the financial year. The minister for trade and resources told Mr Kuroda he could see no justification for Japan reducing opportunities for Australian beef producers. Mr Anthony asked Mr Kuroda to express to his government Australia's serious view of the erosion of the Japanese market and to request that the decision be reconsidered.

INDEPENDENCE FOR FRENCH TERRITORIES SUPPORTED

BK110911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Australian Government has repeated its support for the principle of self-determination and independence for French territories in the Pacific. Answering a question in the senate, Senator Dame Margaret Guilfoyle said the government hoped the delegation to Paris left this year by South Pacific Forum countries would lead to a movement by the French Government towards accepting independence as a desirable goal for these territories.



BRIEFS

SEIZURE OF TAIWANESE BOAT -- A Taiwanese fishing boat has been siezed off the coast of North Queensland and its crew is being questioned at sea about alleged breaches of Australia's fishing laws. The vessel was apprehended by a navy patrol boat after an aircraft had kept it under surveillance for 2 days. An Australian boat will escort the Taiwanese fishing boat into a port on the North Queensland coast. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 81 BK]

NEW GAS DISCOVERY -- A new gas discovery has been made in the Cooper Basin region of South Australia. The chairman of Crusader Oil, Mr (Tucker), announced today that the (Wanera) No 1, situation about 42 km southeast of Moomba, has flowed gas at about 150,000 cubic meters a day. Other participants in the project are Santos Limited, Delhi Petroleum, Vamgas and South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 81 BK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEAFOREIGN POLICY REVIEW PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

BK091611 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Port Moresby, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea [PNG] should continue its strong backing of independence for France's South Pacific territories, especially New Caledonia, according to a 192-page review of foreign policy presented to Parliament here today.

The review claims than PNG should support this both on principle and in the interest of long stability for the region. It adds that Papua New Guinea should seek to expand co-operation among the developing South Pacific countries and possibly help establish a new organisation that would assist the flow of information between the ocean states.

The review also says that PNG should continue to develop close links with ASEAN -- particularly through the governments of Singapore and Malaysia which are also members of the Commonwealth. The country should also open an additional permanent mission in South-East Asia and later in other countries that could have an effect on PNG.

PNG, says the report, will continue to need Australian aid for at least another decade to maintain even existing services, and PNG should seek to help public understanding in Australia of this need. The report says that while there is yet no immediate overseas threat to PNG's security, there is no other country that will guarantee its safety and the nation's defence force has only a modest ability to defend the country. It says that diplomacy is the best way available of preventing potential threats.

The report was prepared by the Papua New Guinea Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

MOKHTAR VIEWS MIDEAST, SOUTHEAST ASIAN CONFLICTS

BK111333 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1145 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Nov (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has observed that the Middle East and Arab Gulf [as received] or Southeast Asia and the Far East have been plagued with a "conflict pattern" for more than the last 3 decades. Various approaches and attempts both on negotiating table and on the battle fields have failed even to project the shape of a final solution, he added.

The foreign minister made this statement when opening the first workshop of the Foreign Department's research and development body at Caraka Loka Building here Wednesday morning. This forum, which will last till Thursday and is attended by 20 participants comprising officials of the Foreign Department, politicians and journalists, is organized under the chairmanship of Prof Dr Fuad Hassan. Mokhtar pointed out that although efforts to get peaceful settlement of the conflicts in those regions were tried but the use of force or threat to use it had always foiled them. [sentence as received]

The unfortunate thing is that in the two areas live peoples of developing countries which actually need peaceful and stable environments to enable them to undertake national development. Differences of views between the conflicting parties in both the Middle East and S.E. Asia could not yet be bridged by any initiative acceptable by both sides. The conflict patterns there are not regional but have become international in character.

As a peace-loving nation Indonesia naturally hopes to see settlement of conflicts in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia as early as possible, Mokhtar declared. The same is true on humanitarian consideration.

The foreign minister concluded by saying that Indonesia, within its own capacity, would strive to help seek political settlement of the conflict and this need a large measure of perseverance and patience.

SIZE OF SOVIET EMBASSY STAFF BEING EXAMINED

BK111501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government is paying serious attention to the "important size of the Soviet Embassy staff" here, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today. He was answering a question from an M.P. in the House Defense and Foreign Relations Commission here.

The Soviet Embassy staff here -- 40 diplomats and 85 non-diplomats -- dwarfs its Indonesian counterpart in Moscow -- 24 members, including 12 diplomats -- the daily governmental SUARA KARYA commented. An extension of the Indonesian Embassy in Moscow would be most difficult for financial reasons, Mokhtar added.

MOKHTAR HOPES TO MAINTAIN DIALOGUE WITH VIETNAM

BK101422 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that in dealing with the Kampuchean issue, Indonesia will not involve itself in the Kampuchean conflict and will maintain a dialogue with Vietnam. He said ASEAN wishes to involve many countries in the issue through international conferences on Kampuchea. Minister Mokhtar said this at this morning's working meeting with parliament Commission I which was chaired by its chairman, Khalid Mawardi.

According to Minister Mokhtar, there are efforts to involve many countries in the Kampuchean issue because it is not merely an ASEAN-Vietnam issue but also a conflict between Vietnam and China. He added that the settlement of the Kampuchean issue is the key to the attainment of a resolute stability in Southeast Asia. On the Middle East issue Minister Mokhtar said it is the problem of the United States and the Soviet Union to prevent polarization of the Middle East.

MALAYSIAN BORDER COORDINATION MEETING HELD

BK061013 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The situation along the border between West Kalimantan and Sarawak in East Malaysia is quite safe due to the close cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia, and particularly between the leaders of the two regions. The commander of the 12th Tanjungpura Military Region, Brig Gen Untung Srihadi, stated this at the 80th coordination meeting between the 12th Tanjungpura Military Region Command and the 3d Malaysian Infantry Brigade in Portianak.

Brig Gen Untung Srihadi said that in the present stable situation the construction of a highway leading to the border area could be implemented according to plan. The 80th coordination meeting also discussed the problems of immigration, customs and duty and cross-border traffic between the two countries.

The Indonesian delegation to the meeting is led by the Commander of the 12th Tanjungpura Military Region, while the Malaysian delegation is headed by the commander of the 3d Malaysian Infantry Brigade, Brig Gen (Mahmud bin Mohamed Yusuf).

CONFLICT IN POLITICAL GROUPINGS REPORTED

BK081429 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Jakarta, 8 Nov (AFP) -- Conflict broke out early last week between the Indonesian Government and the Moslem United Development Party (PPP), the main rival of the ruling Golkar Party, on the issue of candidates in the parliamentary elections scheduled for May next year.

The PPP's two main groupings, the majority Nahdutul Ulama (NU) representing Moslem orthodoxy and the Muslimin Indonesia (MI) which favours the ruling group, clashed violently over the just released lists of candidates. The lists are said to have been arbitrarily drawn up without consultation with party groups by the MI and handed to Interior Minister Amir Makhmud who is also head of the election commission.

NU Directing Committee member Chalik Ali appealed to the government last Tuesday to return the electoral lists, judged too favourable to the MI group, to the PPP, and said the party's "internal conflict" was a "national" one.

The 360 elected members of parliament (who are joined in the house by another 100 members directly nominated by President Suharto) belong to three parties: Golkar with 232 seats, the PPP with 99 and the PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party) 29 seats. The PPP shared out its 99 seats between its four groupings in 1975, giving the lion's share to the NU with 56 seats. But recently the MI managed to have the NU quota reduced by seven seats leaving the shareout as follows: NU, 49 seats; MI, 30 seats; Sarekat Islam (SI), 15; and Perti, 5 seats.

The NU feels that that being at the head of the lists is a disadvantage, as it will make it easier to eliminate NU candidates in advance. But General Amir Makhmud replied that the lists were legal and that the government was not prepared to intervene in "internal" disputes.

At this point the Indonesian press began to speak of a future NU pullout from the PPP. Chief of Security Admiral Sudomo decided to set up a hotline with the religious Ulamas Council, so that any more conflicts can be resolved more rapidly and discreetly.

Their enforced coexistence in the PPP, the only Islamic party allowed to exist in Indonesia since 1973, has raised problems for the NU and MI which it will be difficult to solve in non-arbitrary fashion before January 1982, when the definitive lists of candidates will be produced. In the meantime the lists will have to be screened by the government.

The PDI, the third party allowed to exist by President Suharto, is meanwhile being racked by tensions that the election of a pro-government leader to head its six factions is doing nothing to ease. Recently Information Minister Ali Murtopo referred to a "single majority" system, and observers think that the dream of President Suharto's predecessor Sukarno for a single party in Indonesian politics could come true after the 1982 elections.

#### Home Minister's Warning

BK091547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 9 (AFP) -- Home Minister General Amir Makhmud has warned that next year's general election could fail if Indonesia's biggest Moslem group, Nadhatul Ulama (NU), revoked the list of parliamentary candidates which had been approved by the government.

The government stuck to its decision that the list was legal in accordance with the election law, the minister said yesterday commenting on a letter sent by NU to the government's election committee that it rejected the list submitted by its rival group the progovernment Muslimin Indonesia (MI).

Both the NU and MI, together with three other small Moslem groups, have merged into the United Development Party (PPP), but the NU is the dominant part in the PPP. General Makhmud said any move aimed at rejecting and revoking the list would imply a setback and could eventually foil the election.

Meanwhile the ruling Golkar (functional groups) is stepping up its consolidation pending the poll on May 4. Golkar Chairman Maj Gen Amir Murtono told a Golkar rally in Pekalongan, Central Java, yesterday that Golkar followers should be on guard against attempts to break them up. He was quoted by the Golkar's official organ SUARA KARYA as saying, "Do not let outsiders play you off." General Murtono said Golkar members and sympathisers should not be trapped by rumour mongers wishing to split Golkar.

#### BRIEFS

**COAL EXPLOITATION** -- Mining and Energy Minister Subroto has estimated that in 1990 Indonesia's coal consumption will reach 15 million tons. This means that coal will replace 60 million barrels of crude oil. He said this at a ceremony at the Mining and Energy Department this afternoon to mark the signing of contracts between the Tambang Batubara Corporation and three foreign contractors -- Atlantic Richfield, Utah Exploration and Agip Overseas. Minister Subroto said this cooperation is part of the Indonesian energy policy of utilizing nonoil energy resources in view of the fact that sooner or later Indonesia's oil resources will be depleted. The coal exploration will cover some 2,830,000 hectares in Kalimantan and Sumatra. The agreement is valid for 30 years. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Nov 81 BK]

**YOUTH COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA** -- Indonesia and Australia today signed a cooperation agreement on youth exchange program in Jakarta. Youth Affairs Junior Minister Abul Gafur signed for Indonesia and the Australian ambassador signed for his government. The purpose of the memorandum of understanding which came into force retroactive from 10 August 1981 is to provide an opportunity to both Indonesian and Australian youths to promote friendship and solidarity and to gain broader mutual understanding of the culture, development and way of life of each other's country. Under this program a number of Indonesian youths will stay with Australian families and Australian youths with Indonesian families for a certain period. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Nov 81 BK]



MALAYSIATIMES VIEWS SON SANN WITHDRAWAL FROM KHMER TALKS

BK061427 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Nov 81 p 14

[Editorial: "The Only Way"]

[Text] Former Kampuchean Premier Son Sann has reportedly withdrawn from the talks aimed at setting up an anti-Vietnamese coalition. Indications suggest that his withdrawal was prompted by his inability to demand and get a majority of ministerial seats in the planned coalition and to insist on a self-imposed exile of Khmer Rouge leaders, which would seem to confirm cynical fears that any eventual coalition would at best be a fragile marriage, easily threatened with dissolution by force of conflicting personalities. The prospects may even look bleaker because Son Sann had been widely touted as the most suitable head for the proposed coalition, his respectability deriving from his lack of association with the besmirched Khmer Rouge.

However, there is really no need at the moment to accept such a gloomy scenario. Son Sann's withdrawal applied only to his own individual participation, while the group led by him, the Khmer People's Liberation Front, is still free to negotiate a working arrangement with the Khmer Rouge and the Moulinaka. In fact, an ad hoc tripartite committee representing the three major anti-Heng Samrin groups has arrived at agreement on four political principles, based on the concept of an equal sharing of responsibilities and requiring a consensus in deciding major issues. And the door is not closed to Son Sann's re-entry into the coalition. While the Khmer Rouge, by virtue of their past bloodletting, are unacceptable internationally, they are still the strongest opposition group, and cannot be expected to surrender their power easily. Son Sann must realise that only a coalition group has any chance, diplomatically and militarily, of pushing back the Vietnamese. Any going it alone will only perpetuate ineffective disarray.

ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED

BK061353 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The Asia-Pacific News Network was officially launched by the minister of information, Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, in Kuala Lumpur this evening. The network will help promote a better understanding among the people in the region and correct imbalances in information flow. Twenty-three news agencies in the Asia-Pacific area are taking part in the scheme which will be fully operational next year.

Earlier, in closing the Fifth General Assembly of the ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES, OANA, Datuk Mohamed Rahmat stressed that the newly launched news network must not only exist, but it should strive to fulfill the aspirations of its members. They must not only be great of quantity and circulation of news concerning this region, but these had also to be accurate and relevant. He pointed out that there was a need to insulate the Asian readership from the distorted news circulated especially by the Western media.

At today's meeting, delegates adopted several recommendations. They included guidelines for editorial operations of the news network and training for journalists. Another recommendation was to encourage transnational news agencies to distribute their services only through national news agencies. The next General Assembly will be held in New Delhi in 1984. Encik (Ahmad Mustafa Hassan) of BERNAMA was elected president of OANA.

RITHAUDDEEN ASSURES INVESTORS OF STABILITY

BK051527 Hong Kong AFP in English 0709 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Malaysian Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen today assured foreign investors that the government would not make any mid-stream changes on policies and guidelines drawn up for equity participation.

Malaysia was prepared to accommodate views and proposals so long as the benefits were shared fairly between investors and the country, he said at an investment seminar in Hong Kong. The text of his speech was released here.

He dispelled fears that the government might after several years decide to change the equity condition in favour of Malaysians. "This has not happened and will not happen in Malaysia," he said. He added: "We have never succumbed to such practices in the past, nor will we do it in the future because we value highly the advantages and benefits accruing from foreign investment."

Tengku Rithauddeen outlined the policies and guidelines on equity participation and foreign exchange regulations, which he said were not rigid. He said that for projects catering basically for the domestic market, that is, import substitution industries, the country would like to see Malaysian majority equity participation. Tengku Rithauddeen said that foreign ownership was permitted if the projects involved manufacturing that were substantially for the export market.

On foreign exchange regulations, he said payments for trade services, transfers, including repatriation of capital and remittances of profits and dividends, were freely permitted.

#### HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER VISITS

BK061515 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Hungary has been urged to import more semi-processed products, such as refined palm oil and finished rubber goods, from Malaysia. The deputy minister of primary industries, Encik Bujang Haji Ulis, who made the call today, said Malaysia could be a major and reliable supplier of palm oil to Hungary. He was speaking to newsmen after a meeting with the visiting Hungarian vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr Vencel Hazi.

Encik Bujang added that Malaysia's export to Hungary, which amounted to 14 million ringgit last year, comprised mainly primary products such as crude natural rubber and vegetable oils. He also called on Hungary to sign and ratify the 6th international tin agreement early.

#### ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

BK041305 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Malaysia and Finland today signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation under which a joint commission will be set up to identify areas for possible joint venture and investment opportunities and training program. A statement issued in Kuala Lumpur after the signing ceremony said the joint commission could initiate trade discussions in areas of importance to Malaysia where Finnish technology was quite advanced, such as forestry, construction and transport. The commission will also convene upon request to help solve problems that may arise in trade relations between the two countries, like tax systems, financial arrangement or in joint venture assistance. The commission would also encourage participation by the private sector. The agreement was signed by the deputy minister of trade and industry, Datuk Sharir Samad for Malaysia, while the Finnish foreign minister, Mr Esko Rekola [title as heard], signed for his government.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Datuk Sharir hoped Finland would not only sell their products to Malaysia, but would also take an active part in Malaysia's economic development and to set up more joint venture projects. He announced that a Malaysian trade mission would tour Scandinavian countries next year, including Finland.

Mr Rekola said the document would serve as an umbrella agreement to support in an efficient way the deepening and broadening of economic relations between the two countries.

#### OFFICIALS DECRY UK TRADE MISSION CANCELLATION

BK051520 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] A decision of the London Chamber of Commerce, LCC, to call off its trade mission to Malaysia has been described as another example of British intransigence with regard to trade and investment in this country. Officials said today the action once again showed that Britain was not willing to make a positive response to Malaysia's request to (?revise) the trade imbalance which was currently in Britain's favor.

According to newspaper reports, the businessmen to be led by the LCC president had been advised not to visit Malaysia. The statement issued by the LCC said it had decided to postpone the proposed visit to Malaysia in the light of recent events.

#### SINGAPORE

#### DHANABALAN COMMENTS ON SON SANN, KAMPUCHEA

BK061406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Singapore, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Anti-communist Cambodian leader Son Sann should not expect to be given "power and authority on a platter," but must be realistic in his approach, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said here today. Mr Dhanabalan was commenting on reports from Bangkok that the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) had withdrawn from the efforts to form a coalition government which he was expected to head, leaving other party leaders to continue the negotiations.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southeast Asia, Mr Dhanabalan said he had seen reports in newspapers about Mr Son Sann's decision to withdraw himself from the efforts to form a coalition government, but he said cables from Bangkok, apparently from the Singapore Embassy, had not confirmed this. "We won't be surprised if in an emotional outburst he said something, but we have no indication of what he intends to do. As far as we are concerned, the KPNLF is still engaged in serious negotiations," he said.

Mr Dhanabalan said Mr Son Sann had to put himself in a position of legitimacy through the formation of a coalition government. "Then, if he cannot, with the help of all the governments which do not want to see a return to power of the Pol Pot regime (Khmer Rouge), build himself up, he has got nobody to blame."

"Mr Son Sann cannot expect power and authority to be handed over to him on a platter," he added. This was an apparent reference to Mr Son Sann's insistence that if he were to become prime minister in the coalition government, his faction should have a lion's share of cabinet portfolios, a condition the Khmer Rouge, who now hold the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, appears unwilling to concede to.

Mr Dhanabalan stoutly defended the position of Singapore in continuing to support the Khmer Rouge regime, whose atrocities during its three-year reign he denounced. He pointed out, however, that the legitimacy of the Democratic Kampuchean Government had to be maintained. Moreover, the Khmer Rouge was the only group which was resisting the Vietnamese, and but for this the Vietnamese would have consolidated their hold on Cambodia. "And then we will not be talking about a political solution," he said.

Asked whether the Cambodian people would accept a coalition which they fear could mark the return of the Khmer Rouge, whom they fear, Mr Dhanabalan said this was something Mr Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk must assess. "Their judgment, as I understand it, is that once they begin to establish credibility, with sufficient assistance, it will be accepted."

The foreign minister, however, warned that if the non-communist factions did not grow, then they would only be lending cover to the Khmer Rouge. "And our aim is not to lend cover to Pol Pot," he added.

Mr Dhanabalan said several "fundamental realities," including Hanoi's confrontation with China, its dependence on the Soviet Union and isolation from the non-communist world, "will lead slowly but inexorably to Vietnam seeking an honourable way out of the quagmire that they have got into." But meanwhile the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has taken the lead on the Cambodian issue in international fora, would not take any new initiatives. "The fundamentals are with us. Time is on our side. We can sit, stoke and wait," he added.



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